م

A CHRONOLOGY OF MUSLIM INDIA

(1932—1947)

Volume II

COMPILED BY

Sayed ALI ABBAS,
Lecturer, Department of History,
Panjab University, Lahore.

ASSISTED BY

M. RAFIQUE MUGHAL,
Field Officer, Department of Archaeology,
Karachi.

WITH A FOREWORD BY

Prof. Shaikh ABDUR RASHID,
Head of the Department of History,
and Director, Historical Research Institute,
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DEDICATION ! !

To my father . . . . . .

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FOREWORD

This Chronology of the History of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent from 1932 to 1947 is the first venture of its kind relating to this period which my friend and colleague Mr. S. Ali Abbas has prepared and which is being published and presented to the public. The preparation of such a work involves considerable labour and careful study of the pericdical literature and published works relating to the History of the period. Any work in this field is handicaped by the absence of old files of newspapers and Journals as well as of books relevant to such an attempt. Mr. Ali Abbas deserves to be congratulated on the successful way in which he has acomplished this work under adverse circumstances. The work shows a wide knowledge of the History of this period and extensive and careful reading of historical literature.

History has been called " science of men in time ". It is extremely important to assign important events, their exact chronological place in history in order to examine and interpret them in their proper perspective, to co-relate the causes and effects of the events and to evaluate and understand men and movements in the social climate in which they grew up and conditioned human thought and action. This need has been ably fulfilled by the Chronology so laboriously prepared by Mr. Ali Abbas.

SH. ABDUR RASHID.

INTRODUCTION

Chronology is the science of computing and adjusting time or period of time in order to ascertain the true historical sequence of past events and their exact dates. It differs from History in that it recounts events purely with regard to their order in time and without taking into account their relations to each other.

The importance of the period in the History of the Muslim past of the sub-continent, which follows the Second Round Table Conference to Independence, needs as little explanation as the importance and value of chronology itself. The Quaid-i-Azam's growing disagreement with the Congress which commenced immediately after his return from England ; Iqbal-Jinnah correspondence after Iqbal's historic address at Allahabad ; the Constitutional Reforms of 1935; the elections of 1937 and the Congress rule ; mass contact of the Congress ; The Quaid-i-Azam's revealing statements and the popularity of the Muslim League ; the historic Lahore Resolution ; Muslims attitude towards the *World War II ; the Cripps* Mission ; the Cabinet Mission ; the *Mountbatten* Plan and the final settlement after the decision on the division of the Punjab and Bengal, are all various phases which ultimatley led to the creation of Pakistan. So far these common facts are generally read in histories as their authors have interpreted them, but in Chronology they read differently.

This work is a part of a big project entitled Chronology of Muslim India from 1857 to 1947, spread over two volumes. The first volume from 1857 to 1932 is divided into *two parts with* a break at the year 1906. The second *volume begins from the* announcement of the Communal Award and ends in 1947.

The work was commenced in 1958 under the supervision of Dr. Zafar-ul-Islam, then, Senior Lecturer in the Department of History. Dr. Islam left for England shortly afterwards and the project became my responsibility. Since then the progress of the work has not been very satisfactory. The Chronology from 1906 to 1931 should have been completed before the present one. However, it may now

be possible to complete and send the same to the press by the end of this year.

This Chronology is based upon Mitra's Indian Annual Register, old files of local and foreign newspapers ; and other periodical literature and published works relating to the History of this period. There are still many gaps in the Chronology which may be filled in shortly.

In the end I feel greatly obliged to my revered teacher Prof. Shaikh Abdur Rashid, Head of the Department of History, Panjab University, who not only made the publication of this work possible, but also very kindly contributed a Foreword to it.

I am also thankful to my senior colleagues Dr. Abdul Hamid, Professor and Head of the History Department Govt. College, Lahore ; Dr. Aijaz Hassan Qureshi, Reader in History, Panjab University, and Syed Nuzhat Bukhary Managing Director, K.S.B. Pumps, for their invaluable suggestions during the publication of this work. I am also grateful to my elder brother Sayed Hamid Husain who very kindly spared some time to check the proofs of the Chronology.

August 14, 1963. SAYED ALI ABBAS

A CHRONOLOGY OF MUSLIM INDIA

1932

Jan., 7. Sir Muhammad Shafi died at New Delhi.

May, 11. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad released after two months' imprisonment.

May, 14. Hindu-Muslim riots broke out at Bombay and continued up to 17th. Next day a Mosque was set on fire ; police was summoned ; 139 dead and 1400 injured.

May, 17. To quell the disturbance the police opened fire on communal rioters at Bombay.

May, 29. The League Council at Delhi under Mr. Zafarullah Khan deplored the delay in Communal Award and urged upon the Government to decide the question of Muslim representation in the Assemblies.

Serious communal riots broke out in Alwar. Army was summoned ; 3 dead and 39 injured. Enquiry Committee consisting of a Muslim and a Hindu was appointed to report the causes.

Riots took place at Bombay and continued till next day. 7 persons killed and 75 injured. The army took over the control.

June, 2. Communal rioting in Pundri, a small town in Karnal district.

June, 5. Communal riots at Bombay ; one killed and six injured.

June, 8. The Muslim Conference Working Committee at Simla, considered the recommendations of the Lothian Committee Report as unworkable.

June, 28. A serious communal riot broke out in Bombay over a Muslim funeral procession. Police opened fire due to looting and arson.

July, 1. Two Muslim funeral processions caused serious communal riots in Bombay ; 3 killed and 100 injured.

July, 3. Communal trouble broke out at Bombay, 4 dead and over 150 injured.

July, 4. 1 killed and 55 injured in a communal riots at Bombay.

July, 7. A permanent Board of Conciliation to ensure peace in Bombay was appointed consisting of 11 members including 4 Hindus, 4 Muslims, the Presidents of Indian Merchants Chamber, and Bombay Merchants Chamber and the city Mayor.

July, 12. At a public meeting in the Calcutta Albert Hall Hasrat Mohani explained the aims and objects of the Muslim Independent Party soon to be established. It was to work for a federal system of Government demanding adult franchise.

Aug., 16. Communal Award announced Separate Electorates for Muslims and other minorities. Central Legislative remained unaffected.

Sep., 25. Poona Pact signed.

Sep., 27. The Khilafat Conference held its session at Ajmer under the Presidentship of Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi.

Oct., 11. 14 Muslims killed and 11 injured in a clash between Muslims and Sikhs over the theft and slaughter of cows at Budhalda, in the Hissar District (Punjab).

Oct., 15. All-parties Muslim Conference at Lucknow passed a resolution of complete agreement between various sections of the community. A committee was appointed to negotiate an agreed solution of the communal problem with other communities.

Oct., 29. Sir Ali Imam died.

Oct., 30. Shia Political Conference held its third Annual meeting at Lucknow with Raja Ghazanfar Ali in the chair.

1933

Feb., 17. Dr. Alam invited prominent citizens of Lahore to form an Anti-communal League for promoting common interests.

March, 3. A meeting of the Council of State and Assembly was held at New Delhi to form a non-communal Organization to work out the new constitution.

March, 5. The League Council at Delhi discussed the question of amalgamating League with the Muslim Conference.

March, 17. The White Paper was issued.

March, 27. The Council of the Bengal League condemned the White Paper.

April, 6. A communal riot broke out in the suburbs of

Calcutta over cow-sacrifice. 13 Muslims and 3 Hindus injured.

April, 26. Maulana Shaukat Ali, presiding over the Gujrat Muslim Political Conference expressed his wish to promote peace between Hindus and Muslims, Britain and India.

May, 26. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan died.

July, 7. Communal riot broke out at Beldanga. The situation was brought under control.

Sep., 3. At a reception given to A.H. Ghaznavi by the Muslim Institute, Calcutta the reopening of the Communal Award by the Joint Parliamentary Committee was branded as ill-advised and dangerous.

Oct., 2. At a Muslim meeting held at the Howrah Town Hall (Calcutta) the attempt of the Hindus of Bengal to reopen the Communal Award was opposed.

Oct., 21. Presiding over the 23rd session of the Muslim League Mr. Abdul Aziz appealed to protect the League from internal dissentions; to accept the Communal Award, and to demand for an adequate representation of Muslims in the Federal Legislatures in Public Services and to intro duce reforms in Baluchistan.

Nov., 24. The Lahore Congress branded Muslim League, Sikh League and Hindu Mahasabha as "unpatriotic organizations."

Nov., 25. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain appealed the Muslims (in League session at New Delhi) to come under the flag of League.

Nov., 26. The Bengal League condemned the White Paper and the protagonists of Separate Electorates in Bengal.

Nov., 27. Mr. Nehru denounced the Hindu Communal Organizations.

Nov., 30. Bhai Parmanand accused the Muslims for lack of national interest.

Dec., 4. In a public meeting at Calcutta under the presidentship of Acharya Roy resolutions were passed deploring the activities of communal organizations and urged them to unite for social reform.

Dec., 15. The Khilafat Committee met at Bombay under the presidentship of Syed Murtaza Bahadur.

Dec., 17. Muslim Conference met at Lucknow under the presidentship of Raja of Salempur. The President urged the formation of a Muslim representative body. Resolutions were passed to finish separatist tendencies.

1934

Feb., 1. The Calcutta Corporation rejected the 19 Muslims Councillor's demand to have ⅓ muncipal services reserved for the Muslims.

Feb., 20. Addressing a public-meeting at Bombay the Quaid-i-Azam prophesied that the All-India Federation Scheme as suggested in the White Paper would nurture ill-feeling between States and British India and would prove failure.

March, 28. Riots occurred in Camp Bazar Cawnpur, following Muslim's attempt to stop a procession of Hindus with music.

April, 2. League Council, which met under the Quaid-i-Azam at Delhi, accepted the Communal Award until a substitute, acceptable to all, was agreed upon.

May, 1. Pandit Modan Mohan Malaviya pointed out in a public meeting at Peshawar that Hindu-Muslim unity was the powerful weapon for independence.

May, 16. The Muslim Unity Board at Lucknow welcomed the announcement advising the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement and approved of the revival of the Sawaraj Party. The Board deprecated agitation to get the Communal Award modified by the British Government.

May, 22. Haji Rahim Bukhsh of the Muslim conference expressed the view that in spite of the Muslim support, the Congress would remain a Hindu body.

July, 6. A Home Department resolution proclaimed new rules for improving the position of the Muslims in the services and to reserve seats for minorities.

July, 22. The election manifesto of the Muslim unity Board emphasized the existence of unity between various communities in India. The manifesto enjoined the Board temporarily to stand by the Communal Award, other resolutions were to better economic factors.

Oct., 12. Sir Abdur Rahim, opening the Bengal Young Men's Conference at Calcutta deplored the attitude of M. M. Malaviya towards the Communal Award as he wanted to enforce it on the country. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq urged the Muslims to work for the economic improvement of the masses. The conference protested against the anti-Communal Award campaign.

Dec., 23. The Muslim Conference Working Committee

met at Aligarh. The constitutional proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were condemned.

1935

Feb., 16. The Quaid-i-Azam's discourse with the Congress chief were discussed at the All-India League meeting at Delhi.

April, 7. Hindu-Muslim clashes occurred in Ferozabad (Agra District) on a Muslim's 'Buraq' procession. A Hindu house and temple was set on fire.

July, 8. Curfew was ordered in Lahore due to serious communal feelings following the demolition of a mosque known as 'Shahidgunj'.

July, 15. Section 144 was declared in Lahore.

July, 20. Muslims assembled in large number in Lahore and refused to disperse. About 10 died due to police firing.

Aug., 7. 42 Muslims tried at Rajshahi on a charge of assaulting several Hindu residents of Charghat.

Aug., 25. Communal riot broke out in Sikandarabad over a Rajhjotra procession near a mosque, 3 killed and 88 injured.

Nov., 26. Communal tension prevailed in Lahore following an assault of a Muslim on 4 Sikhs and a Hindu. Situation further deteriorated on the funeral procession of a Sikh murdered by a Muslim. Police intervened.

Nov., 7. The need of revitalization of Muslim policy was stressed by Sir Sultan Ahmad who opined that the Muslims were faced with great responsibilities under the Act of 1935.

Nov., 8. Fifty thousand Muslims with steel-weapons marched in a procession in connection with the Shahidgunj Mosque. They held a public meeting in front of Delhi Gate.

Nov., 29. Communal bickering between Muslims on the one hand and Hindus and Sikhs on the other hand took place in Lahore and continued till the next day.

Dec., 1. Communal clashes broke in Lahore, 2 killed and 40 injured.

1936

Jan., 4. The Nawab of Dacca, in his presidential address at the Khilafat Conference at Calcutta, described the political ideal of the Muslims as of equality with other communities in a self-governing India.

Jan., 20. The Calcutta Corporation reiterated its policy of recognising the claims of Muslims to a share in its services.

Jan., 23. Lahore Muslims launched a "civil disobedience movement" in connection with the Shahidgunj dispute.

Jan., 26. A Sikh-Muslim clash occurred in the village of Dhutial (Jhelum) over the construction of a shop near Gurdawara. 20 injured.

Feb., 9. A Calcutta Muslim's procession asked the Muslims to boycott the municipal elections till the community's grievances against the corporation were redressed.

Feb., 16. The Agha Khan outlined the political aspirations of the Indian Muslims in a Muslim conference meeting.

Feb., 21. The Agha Khan's services were acknowledged by the Nawab of Rampur at the All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Rampur.

Feb., 27. Session Judge, Agra, sentenced 33 Muslims to transportation for life for communal rioting, arson and murders in Ferozabad in May, 1935.

Feb., 28. The Punjab Government granted amnesty to "Shahidgunj prisoners". Peace was restored in Lahore due to the efforts of the Quaid-i-Azam.

March, 4. The Agha Khan suggested, in a dinner party at Bombay, the formation of such political parties as would promote the economic welfare of the people.

March, 7. A committee of Calcutta Muslims was formed to propagate the boycott of Corporation elections.

March, 22. In a public meeting at Calcutta, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca explained the Muslim grievances against the city Corporation.

March, 28. The Muslim Conference at Delhi urged upon the necessity to work for the moral, intellectual, social and economic welfare of the Muslims.

April, 11. The League President declared responsible self-Government for India as the goal of the organization.

April, 12. The League, at Bombay, passed a resolution

introduced by the Quaid-i-Azam, condemning the new constitution.

April, 24. Communal riots broke out at Poona due to permission for playing music before a shrine. 200 persons were reported to be injured.

April, 27. Communal clashes occurred over a Hindu marriage-party at Jamalpur (Mongyr District). One Hindu killed and several persons injured.

May, 10. The Muslims were injured in the Sikh-Muslim clashes at Lahore.

June, 15. Dr. Q. R. Mukharjee of Lucknow University suggested inter-marriages as a remidie of communal differences.

June, 22. The Quaid-i-Azam asked the Muslim leaders of the United Province for the change in their attitude to the Central Parlimentary Board to be established.

In a Muslim meeting at Darjeeling, Khwaja Nazimuddin defended the New Muslim United Party.

July, 4. In a Muslim meeting at Kumbakonam the propagation of Islamic principles was urged upon.

July, 5. The Bengal League, at Calcutta, resolved to achieve solidarity at the election.

July, 25. The Executive Committee of the National Muhammadan Association protested against the Hindu-agitation against the Communal Award.

Aug., 15. In a meeting of the Muslims of the United Province the Quaid-i-Azam told the communal and inter-communal unity to be one of the League's aim.

Aug., 18. Addressing the Muslim students in Calcutta, the Quaid-i-Azam declared that the achievement of solidarity was the aim of the Muslims.

Aug., 20. The Quaid-i-Azam appealed (in Calcutta) the Muslims of Bengal to join the League.

Aug., 26. The Quaid-i-Azam, in an interview at Calcutta, appreciated the unity achieved by the Muslims.

Sep., 19. At a meeting of the Board at Simla, the Quaid-i-Azam reviewed the League working since the establishment of it.

Sep., 28. A Muslim delegation appealed the Viceroy for a revision of the "repressive" British policy in Palestine.

Oct., 15. Serious Hindu-Muslim riots commenced at Bombay and continued for next five days.

Resulted in the loss of 55 persons, more than 500 injured.

Oct., 24. The formation of a League Parliamentary Board was considered by the Central Province Muslim Conference.

Oct., 25. Fifty persons walked out of the Muslim Conference due to disagreement with Maulana Shaukat Ali's ruling from the chair.

Nov., 1. A Democratic Swaraj party leader at the Nasik Conference criticised Congress concessions to Muslims declaring India exclusively a Hindu country.

Nov., 2. Mr. Fazal-ul-Haq was dismissed from the League Parliamentary Board for disloyalty to its policy.

Nov., 16. Communal riots broke in Bombay.

Nov., 19. The United Province Majlis-i-Ahrar resolved to suspend civil disobedience following the Viceroy's statement in reply to the Sunni Deputation that waited on him.

Nov., 29. Three Muslims and a Hindu died at Bombay in a communal clash.

1937

Jan., 2. The Quaid-i-Azam, addressing a meeting at Nagpur, declared the League policy on communal unity and inter-communal amity.

Jan., 3. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a meeting at Calcutta, warned the Congress not to meddle in the muslims's affair.

Jan., 7. Leaders of the Congress and Muslim League Parties agreed to convene a meeting of the Executive Powers, equally represented by the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal to end political disputes.

Jan., 8. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a speech at Dacca explained the manifesto of the All-India Muslim League.

Jan., 31. Mr. Fazal-ul-Haq, assured the Muslim Students of Bengal regarding Praja Party's co-operation with other Muslim group in the Bengal Assembly.

Feb., 15. The Executive Committee of the Praja Party endorsed the agreement with the League regarding working of the New Constitution.

Feb., 17. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan accepted the offer of the Punjab Governor to form a ministry.

March, 27. Communal riot broke at Panipat in connection with Holi procession. Police opened fire to disperse the mob.

April, 19. The Quaid-i-Azam deprecated the Congress for intriguing against the solidarity of the Muslims in India.

April, 22. Mr. Nehru offered the Muslims to join the Indian National Congress in large number.

April, 26. Counter-statements were issued by Nehru and the Quaid-i-Azam, on the Congress move to win the Muslim support.

May, 11. The Quaid-i-Azam explained the policy of the Muslim League in a meeting at Lucknow.

May, 15. Muslims of the United Province unanimously sided with the Congress in the struggle for freedom of the country.

May, 21. In a Shia-Sunni clash at Lucknow 10 persons were killed and 120 injured.

May, 24. Communal riots broke in Central Province and the Punjab ; Shikarpur was also panic-stricken.

June, 26. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan presided a meeting to stamp out communal feelings in the Punjab.

July, 23. Three Muslim League members of the United Province Assembly Party, in a press statement, disapproved the League policy and joined the Congress. Three more members from Independent Party joined Congress.

July, 25. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement desired closer co-operation between Hindus and Muslims.

July, 30. Addressing a large meeting at Bareily Syed Wazir Hassan observed that the Indian National Congress was the only representative body of the Hindus, 8 crores of Musalmans and other important minorities in the country.

Aug., 15. League members of the Bombay Legislature and the Parliamentary Board chalked out an outline of their work in the legislature.

Aug., 21. Sir Sikandar Hayat in a statement announced the state-patronage to the campaign against communal feelings.

Sep., 18. The Quaid-i-Azam maintained in a statement from Simla, that All Political Parties have one political goal, *i.e.*, complete freedom and self-Government in the country.

Sep., 26. Calcutta Muslim League, in a conference challenged the Congress on her claim of representing the Muslims.

Oct., 11. Shia Conference at Lucknow conceded that the Muslim League was the only body of Muslim political action.

Oct., 15. Prime Ministers of Bengal and the Punjab joined the All-India Muslim League.

The Quaid-i-Azam in a rejoinder to Congress criticised its policy for creating bitterness among the Indians and causing communal war.

Oct., 17. Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq claimed the solidarity of the muslims in Bengal in an address to the Muslim League session at Lucknow.

All-India Muslim League in a resolution charged its creed to full independence.

Oct., 18. In a resolution, All-India Muslim League rejected the introduction of Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935.

Oct., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam in a conference of the Bengal Muslims declared that League was fighting for political authority in the country.

Oct., 27. Muslim and Ahrar parties joined the Muslim League on request of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Oct,. 28. Negotiations between Muslim League and Bihar Muslim Independent party failed.

Hindu-Muslim unity association was proposed in a meeting at Calcutta to dispel communal tension.

Nov., 3. The Quaid-i-Azam in a reception held at Bombay deplored the Congress resolution on 'Bunde-Mataram' and advised to conclude an honourable settlement with the Muslims.

Dec., 27. Mr. Humyun Kabir, President of the Muslim Students Conference declared in Calcutta that political freedom was not the only problem in India. He asserted for the economic and social uplift.

1938

Jan., 1. Hindu-Muslim riots broke out at Lucknow. A few casualties were reported. The clash originated in a squabble over kite-flying by boys..

Jan., 2. Session of the All-India Shia Conference started at Cawnpore.

Jan., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam addressing a meeting at Allahabad declared that communal harmony could be brought about by settling the minorities issue.

Jan., 6. Sir Muhammad Yaqub replaced Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan in the Viceroy's Executive council.

Jan., 16. Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, addressing the United Provinces Delegates to the Congress rejoinded to the Quaid-i-Azam's Allahabad speech and said the Congress had its own policy towards the minorities.

Feb., 5. Messrs. Gandhi and Nehru in a letter addressed to the Quaid-i-Azam asked for a definite statement on the League's demand.

Feb., 28. The Ahmadabad session of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Conference demanded assurances from the Congress for safeguarding the Muslim rights. The Urdu Poets Conference, Lucknow, presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru emphasized the cultural importance of Urdu.

Earl Winterton answering a question on A Constituent Assembly demanded by certain provinces held that the Imperial Government was bound by the Government of India Act to determine the future Government of India.

March, 16. Mr. S.A. Aziz presiding over the Provincial Muslim League Conference (Bihar) appealed to the Congress to accept the demands of the minority communities.

March, 24. The All-India Muslim League decided to act as a separate and definite party in the Central Legislature.

April, 3. The question of minimizing communal clashes was discussed by the Congress Working Committee at Calcutta.

April, 7. The question of taxing Muslim religious trusts (WAQFS) was debated in the Provincial Assembly (Bihar). The discussion arose in connection with the Bihar Agricultural Income Tax Bill.

April, 10. A communique issued by the Osmania Government deplored the communal clashes at Hyderabad.

April, 14. Addressing a public meeting Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose appealed to the Muslims to join the Indian National Congress.

April, 17. The Quaid-i-Azam addressing a special session of the League at Calcutta appealed to the Hindus and Muslims to realise their mutual moral obligations.

April, 18. The Muslim League's special session (Calcutta) resolved to authorize the Punjab Ministry to bring about a settlement with the Sikh community on the Shahidgunj Mosque dispute.

April, 21. Sir Muhammad Iqbal died.

The Allahabad local authorities and the Muslims reached an agreement regarding the observance of the 'Chehlum'.

April, 22. Shia-Sunni clash at Lucknow. Thirty casualties, including two killed. reported.

April, 24. Lord Lothian concluding his series of articles entitled 'New India' published in the 'Observer ; remarked that India had 'yet to achieve inner unity in spirit and language.

April, 28. Gandhi-Jinnah talks started in Bombay on the Hindu-Muslim question.

April, 30. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad intervened to bring about an agreement between the Government and the Bihar Muslims regarding the taxaion of the Muslim religious trusts.

May, 11. Hindu-Muslim question discussed by Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and the Quaid-i-Azam at Bombay. The meetlng lasted for five hours.

May, 12. The Jinnah-Bose discussions resumed.

May, 14. The Jinnah-Bose talks continued. Mr. Bose submitted a memorandum to the Quaid-i-Azam.

The Faridpur District Muslim Conference expressed its concern over the delay in the Governor's assent to Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill.

May, 20. Mr. Gandhi met the Quaid-i-Azam at Bombay.

May, 26. In the Jinnah Bose talks the Quaid-i-Azam insisted that the League was the sole representative of the Muslims and the Congress of the Hindus.

May, 28. Hindu-Muslim riots at Ahmadabad.

Cause : hoisting of the Congress and the League flags.

June, 4. The Muslim League council considered the Bose memorandum. The Quaid-i-Azam was empowered to send a reply.

June, 15. The text of the Gandhi-Jinnah and Nehru-Jinnah correspondence released to the Press.

July., 7. 'Jamait-ul-Ulema' and the 'Momin Jamait' was established in Bihar. Both the organizations claimed big following and declared that the League did not represent all the Muslims of India.

July, 25. In a letter to the Quaid-i-Azam Mr. Gandhi wrote that the Congress could not recognize the Muslim League as the 'sole representative and mouthpiece of the entire Muslim population of India'.

July, 30. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim

League discussed at Delhi the letter from Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose to the Quaid-i-Azam.

July, 31. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in reply to the Congress letter criticised the attitude of the Congress.

Aug., 1. The Council of the League made public the Muslim attitude *vis-a-vis* the modification of the Federal Scheme envisaged in England.

Aug., 2. Sir Abdullah Haroon extorted the Sind Muslim Leaguers to preserve the existence and dignity of the Muslim League.

Aug., 5. The Cantral Muhammadan Association of Mysore State memorialized the Constitution Reforms Committee to allocate 12% of seats in both houses of the legislature to the Muslims.

Aug., 8. No-confidence motion against the Bengal ministry was defeated by 130 votes to 111.

Muslim business community observed 'Hartal' as a sign of protest against the no-confidence motion.

Aug., 11. Rupees twenty five laks were set apart under a resolution accepted by the Bengal Legislative Council for the purpose of promoting Muslim Education in Bengal. The money was to be procured and spent in two and a half years.

Aug., 16. The Jinnah-Bose correspondence on the Hindu-Muslim problems released to the Press.

Sep,. 5. The Bengal Hindu Sabha protested in a public meeting at Calcutta against the reservation of 60% seats in public services of Bengal for the Muslims.

Sep., 25. In protest to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Government's ban on the organization of the State Congress following communal clashes, leaders of Hindus and Muslims awakened to the need of restoring cordial relations between the communities.

Sep., 29. Sir Sikandar Hayat affirmed the loyalty of the Punjab to the Government in the event of any emergency.

Sep., 30. Muslim members of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly sought to amend the Resolution recognizing Hindi as the language of the Assembly. They demanded the recognition of Urdu as well.

Oct., 1. Presiding over the Annual session of the All-India Muslim Education Conference Patna, Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq critically examined the education policy of the Congress.

Oct., 2. The All-India Muslim Educational Conference. Patna, rejected the Wardha Scheme.

Oct., 4. Hindu-Muslims riots in Sylhet. A number of casualties reported.

Oct., 7. The Working Committee of the League gave out its intention of discussing the proposal of a Separate Muslim Federation.

Oct., 8. The Quaid-i-Azam as President of the Sind Muslim League Conference, Karachi, attacked the Congress attitude to the Muslims and charged her for making efforts to create a cleavage between them.

Oct., 9. Sir Sikandar Hayat and Mr. A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq in their speeches at the Sind Muslim League Conference, Karachi, decried the Congress policy towards the minorities. They also challenged the Congress claims to represent the 'Indian Nation'.

Oct., 10. The Sind Muslim League Conference, Karachi, demanded the division of India into two federations, Muslim and non-Muslim.

The future programme of the Muslim League defined.

Oct., 12. The failure of the Quaid-i-Azam to induce the Muslim members of the Sind Legislative Assembly to form a League Government.

Oct., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam recapitulated the reasons of his break with the Congress in the farewell speech delivered at the Sind Muslim League Conference.

Oct., 14. Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose addressing a Press Conference evinced his preparedness to enter into negotiations with the League for settling the Hindu-Muslim question.

Oct., 17. Dr. Sanaullah, President of the District Nationalist Muslims Conference, Chittagong, attacked the League activities and appealed for communal concord.

Oct., 20. The Quaid-i-Azam gave a rejoinder to Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose's statement on communal questions of the 14th October.

Oct., 23. A meeting of the Calcutta Muslims condemned the politics of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Nov., 27. Maulana Shaukat Ali died.

Dec., 7. Interviewed by the Press at Karachi, H. H. the Agha Khan revealed his intention to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.

Dec., 14. The Quaid-i-Azam refused the membership of the Indian Sandhurst Committee.

Dec., 15. The Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League were branded as communal organizations by the Congress Working Committee.

Dec., 16. The Hindu-Muslim problem was discussed by the Congress Working Committee.

Dec., 18. Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan in his Nagpur speech demanded the recognition of the League by the Congress as the sole representative body of the Muslims.

Dec., 20. The Quaid-i-Azam, in response to the Viceroy's appeal to work out the federal scheme, criticized the Congress Governments in the provinces.

Dec., 26. The Quaid-i-Azam, speaking at the 26th Annual Session of the League, Patna, said that Mr. Gandhi was responsible for 'Hindunizing' the Congress.

Dec., 27. The League session, Patna, adopted a resolution for launching a Civil Disobedience Movement in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bihar.

Dec., 28. The League session, Patna, passed two resolutions, (a) criticizing the British policy in Palestine and (b) situation in the Indian States.

Dec., 29. The Quaid-i-Azam, referring to the Madras arrests and the Bombay firing, attacked the Congress.

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Jan., 1. The Quaid-i-Azam at Patna in response to Mr. Gandhi's remarks on the League in the 'Harijan,' challenged the claim of the Congress to represent the people of India.

Jan., 5. In response to Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru's offer to conduct an enquiry into the Muslim grievances in the Congress provinces, the Quaid-i-Azam enquired about the sanction behind the proposed step.

Jan., 8. Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru stated in Allahabad that the proposed enquiry should be conducted by a person not connected with the League or the Congress politics.

Jan., 11. Sir Muhammad Yakub condemned Mr. Gandhi's methods of protecting the rights of the minorities as Fascist.

Jan., 13. The Congress Working Committee resolved to discuss their tentative conclusions on the Hindu-Muslim question with prominent members of both the communities.

Jan., 14. The response to the Report of the Muslim League Committee regarding the Muslim grievances in the Presidency, the Bombay Government in a communique declared that the official policy was in the interests of the Muslims.

General Secretary of the Congress Working Committee gave out that the committee shall not make any further pronouncement on the communal problems.

Jan., 15. The All-Punjab Students Conference, Lahore under the chairmanship of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew appealed to the Muslims to oppose the initiative of the proposed Federal Scheme.

Jan., 20. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad withdrew from the candidature of Presidentship of the Congress session to be held at Tripura.

Jan., 21. Hindu-Muslim clash at Asansol. Nineteen casualties including one Hindu, killed.

Jan., 22. Approximately 40 persons reported injured in a Hindu-Muslim clash following the observance of the 'Hyderabad Day'.

Jan., 29. Maulana Zafar Ali addressing the Muslim League Political Conference, Lucknow, made a conciliatory speech.

A sub-committee of the All India Muslim League resolved in Lahore to send out deputations to the foreign countries and to the various provinces of India.

Jan., 31. Separate Electorates were proposed for the Muslims in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary publishing the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

Feb., 9. Observing the 'All India Palestine Day' the Calcutta Muslims staged a demonstration.

Feb., 12. Hindu-Muslim riots at Caunpore for three days. Reason : Music before mosque. 42 killed, 200 injured and 800 arrested.

March, 2. Hindu-Muslim clash at Caunpore. 5 killed, 10 injured.

Dr. Shaukatullah Ansari, chairman of the Reception Committee for the annual session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma at Delhi viewed the situation facing Muslim India.

March, 4. Hindu-Muslim riots spread in various towns of United Provinces including Benaras.

March, 5. Riots between Hindus and Muslims at Cossipore, Calcutta.

Police and troops opened fire at rioters in Benaras.

March, 6. Communal clash at Dacca claimed a toll of seventeen injured.

Mar., 22. The situation arising out of widespread Hindu-Muslim clashes discussed by the Central Legislative Assembly. The Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Bholabhai Desai made speeches.

March, 26. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League resolved at Meerut to set up a committee to look into the various constitutional schemes purporting to give a fair deal to the Muslims. The Committee, in another resolution, called upon the U. P. Muslims to organize themselves.

April, 8. The Quaid-i-Azam, presiding over the League Council, declared the non-commitment of the League to any Federal Scheme.

Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq, presiding over the Provincial Muslim League (Bengal) in Calcutta, slandered the Congress.

April, 9. General Committee of the Provincial Muslim League (Bengal) urged the Government not to consider the Congress as the spokesman of All India.

April, 10. Mr. Hussain Imam, presiding over the Provincial Muslim League, New Delhi, appealed to the Muslims to use indigenous consumer goods manufactured by the Muslims. In a resolution it requested the All-India Muslim League to prepare a constitution safe-guarding Muslim rights.

The Bengal Provincial Muslim League asserted that the League was the "sole and acknowledged representative body of the Muslim community".

April, 18. The Quaid-i-Azam criticized Mr. Gandhi's attitude *vis-a-vis* Muslim representation on the Rajkot Reform Committee. Muslims were advised to Boycott the Committee.

April, 18. All-Bengal Muslim Liberty Conference opened by Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq in Calcutta. Hindus and Muslims in Bengal, it was observed, could work together on a common platform for promoting Bengali literature.

May, 6. Sir Sikandar Hayat presided over the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Session, Sholapur. The Quaid-i-Azam declared the Government were unwise in settling the Federal issue with the Congress alone. The League would, in that case, fight alone.

May, 7. Hindu-Muslim clash at Gaya. 11 killed, over 90 injured.

May, 8. The Bombay Muslim League Conference

appealed to the Lucknow Muslims to settle the shia-sunni dispute.

May, 21. Hindu-Muslim riots at Sholapur. 2 killed, 36 injured.

May, 21. Begum Muhammad Ali as President of the Provincial Khilafat Conference, Bombay, called upon the Muslim to 'sink their differences' and stand united.

May, 28. Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi addressing the Agra Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulma Conference at Morshidabad advised Muslims to join the Congress. He stressed on Hindu-Muslim concord.

June, 1. Speaking at the U. P. Ahrar Political Conference, Meerut, Maulana Habib-ur-Rehman described the League slogan of 'Islam in Danger' as 'baseless' and calculated the mislead due to the ignorant Muslim masses.

June, 4. Police dissolved the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference Bengal held in Calcutta from June, 3.

June, 10. Presiding over the Nagpur Divisional Muslim Political Conference, Nagpur, Mr. Zafar Ali (M.L.A. Central) appealed to the Muslims to stand united under the banner of Muslim League.

June, 12. Bengal Government revised the communal percentages in Public Services: Muslims 50 per cent scheduled castes, 15%.

June, 19. Communal riots at Caunpore.

July, 2. The League Working Committee at Bombay discussed the decision of the Princes not to join the Federation. It appointed a committee for raising funds for Arab sufferers in Palestine.

Sir Sikander Hayat and Kh. Sir Nazim-ud-Din addressed a public meeting in Bombay organised by the Bombay Provincial League.

July, 3. The League Working Committee at Bombay discussed the condition of the Muslims in Congress provinces; advised the Jaipur Muslims to abandon the civil disobedience Movement and condemned the Arya Samaj and Mahasabha activities in Hyderabad (Deccan).

July, 4. Sir Sikandar Hayat, speaking at a luncheon in Bombay, asked for drawing up an alternative scheme to the Federation as the Deferal Scheme had been disapproved by the Congress, the princes and the minorities.

The Quaid-i-Azam issued a statement from Bombay summarising the deliberations of the League Working Committee. He also adverted to the Azad-Rauf correspondence regard-

ing the appointment of a Muslim Minister in the Central Province.

July, 26. Members of the Muslim League were called upon to severe their connection with other political bodies in a resolution adopted by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Committee under the Presidentship of the Quaid-i-Azam.

July, 28. Hindu-Muslim clash at Dholepet, near Hyderabad. Reason : Anti-Reforms Demonstration. 6 killed, 50 injured.

July, 30. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a statement from Bombay, urged upon the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government not to force the Federal Scheme upon an unwilling India and in the teeth of opposition.

Aug., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam in a public speech at Bombay expressed that Democracy was not " suited to the genius of India ".

Aug., 20. Under the Presidentship of Begum Hafizuddin the Muslim Women were appealed to join the Muslim League in a meeting organized by the Provincial Muslim League Women's sub-committee at Bombay.

Aug., 22. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq presided over a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Calcutta.

Aug., 27. The Muslim League Council at New Delhi discussed the possible Muslim attitude in the event of a global conflagration.

Aug., 28. The League Council at New Delhi passed a few resolution including those dealing with Baluchistan, Indians in South Africa and the communal problems.

Aug., 31. Sir Muhammad Yakub, in a statement from Simla, described the proceedings of the League Council at New Delhi as ' unfortunate'. He advised the Muslim India to back Britain in the event of a crisis.

Sept., 2. The Muslim League Party Members in the Central Assembly requested the Quaid-i-Azam to hold a meeting of the League Working Committee to discuss the attitude of Muslim India towards the war.

Sept., 7. Sir Wazir Hasan, in a statement from Lucknow, criticized the Congress attempt to strike a bargain with Britain in a moment of crisis.

Sept., 12. Sir Sikandar Hayat, addressing a meeting at Amritsar, advised that India should stand behind Britain during the war.

Sept., 18. The League Working Committee at New Delhi asked the British Government to safeguard Muslim interests if it desired 'full and effective' co-operation of the Muslims during the War.

Sept., 19. Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) in a Press interview deprecated the decision of the League Working Committee *vis-a-vis* the Muslim co-operation during the war.

Sept., 24. Nationalist Muslims Conference, Lahore, presided over by Maulana K. Hanif Nadvi, condemned the League's attitude towards the war.

Sept., 27. A public meeting of the Lucknow Muslims, under the chairmanship of Maulana Abdul Wafd, condemned the Khaksar Agitation in Lucknow.

Sept., 28. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan suggested from Simla that Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam should confer together regarding India's position during the war.

Sept., 29. The Quaid-i-Azam, speaking to Osmania University Old Boy's Association Dinner at Hyderabad (Deccan) declared that he had always been a staunch believer in Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Oct., 1. Sukhur Muslim launched satayagarah for securing possession of Manzalgah (?).

Oct., 2. Bombay statesmen, Sir Chamanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, declared that the League and the Congress did not represent the whole of India.

Oct., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi interviewed the Viceroy.

Oct., 8. The Quaid-i-Azam showed his preparedness to mediate between the Government and the Khaksars in the Lucknow agitation.

The council of the U. P. Muslim League resolved not to support the Khaksar movement.

Oct., 12. Sir Sikandar Hayat suggested at Lahore further talks between the League and the Congress.

Oct., 13. Jinnah-Rajan Babu correspondence pertaining to the Congress Provincial Government released to the Press.

Oct., 22. The League Working Committee at New Delhi approved the Viceroy's statement and thanked him for recognizing the League as the spokesman of Muslim India.

Oct., 27. The Quaid-i-Azam in a Press statement suggested the reference of the League Congress dispute to a tribunal.

Oct., 28. Mr. Liaqat Ali, speaking in the U. P. Assembly, declared that the League was opposed to democracy as envisaged under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Oct., 29. Mr. Rajindra Prasad in a circular to Provincial Congress Committees urged upon Congressmen to abide by non-violence and remain unprovoked at the time of communal clashes.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy declared that Muslim India would shoulder its responsibility during the war.

Nov., 1. The Viceroy conferred with Mr. Gandhi, the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Rajindra Prasad.

Nov., 2. Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam conferred for hitting upon an acceptable formula to solve India's immediate political difficulties. Mr. Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad reached Delhi for the same purpose.

Nov., 4. The Quaid-i-Azam and Dr. Rajindra Prasad submitted the League and the Congress viewpoints on India's political future to the Viceroy.

Mr. Gandhi made a statement on the Quaid-i-Azam's attitude towards the Hindu-Muslim question.

Nov., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement assured Mr. Gandhi that Muslims of India, in the fight for their rights, depended upod their inherent strength.

Nov., 7. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking at a public meeting at Bombay reaffirmed his readiness to come to a settlement with the Hindus.

Nov., 8. Mr. Gandhi, in a statement from Wardha, declared that the question of Civil Disobedience could only be raised after the Viceroy had explored the possibilities of a settlement.

Nov., 11. Mr. Gandhi, writing in the Harijan, hoped that the proposed Jinnah-Nehru talks would discover a solution of the communal tangle.

Nov., 12. Nawab Chattari, Sir Mohammad Saeed Khan, in a statement from New Delhi, said that freedom of India depended upon the solution of the Hindu-Muslim in question.

Nov., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam unfurled the League flag at the Esplanade Mivdan, Bombay.

Nov., 20. The Bihar Provincial Muslim League decided to hold a workers' conference in the last week of December.

Hindu-Muslim riots at Sukhur. Police opened fire. 21 killed 23 injured.

Dec., 6. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement for Bombay desired that the Muslims all over India should observe 22 December as 'Day of Deliverence' as the Congress Governments had ceased to function.

Dec., 8. The Quaid-i-Azam expressed his surprise at the sudden conversion of Mr. Gandhi to the idea of a Constituent Assembly.

16 Muslim members of the Krishak Proja Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly criticized the Quaid-i-Azam for declaring 22nd December as Day of Deliverance.

Dec., 9. Mr. Gandhi appealed to the Quaid-i-Azam not to observe 22nd December.

The Quaid-i-Azam reiterated his statement about the observance of the Day of Deliverance.

Dec., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a detailed statement from Bombay, demanded the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the grievances of Muslims in the Congress Provinces. He asserted the observance of the Day of Deliverance.

Dec., 14. Mr. C. Rajgopalacharia commented adversely upon the Quaid-i-Azam's demand for a Royal Commission.

Mr. Nehru, speaking at a public meeting at Bombay, referred to the Hindu-Muslim question as a political and not a communal problem.

Dec., 15. Mr. Vallabbhai Patel charged the Quaid-i-Azam for keeping high the tension between the Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq revealed his intention to collect evidence for placing it before the Royal Commission proposed by the Quaid-i-Azam on December 13.

Dec., 17. Dr. Rajindra Prasad welcomed the proposal of the Quaid-i-Azam regarding the Royal Commission.

The Quaid-i-Azam, in a statement from Bombay, explained that the Day of Deliverance was directed against the Congress and not the Hindu community as such.

Dec., 22. The Day of Deliverance observed throughout India.

Dec., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam expressed his happiness at the suspension of the Federal Scheme.

Dec., 29. 52nd session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held at Calcutta. Nawab Kamal (?) Yar Jang Bahadur, presided.

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Jan., 7. Jinnah-Nehru correspondence on their parties' differences, released by the Quaid-i-Azam. The latter endorsed the League claim as a sole representative body of the Muslims, while Nehru, on the contrary considered it only an influential body among the Muslims.

Jan., 10. H. H. the Viceroy, in a luncheon at Bombay, appealed to the political leaders for terminating the constitutional dead-lock in the country.

Jan., 12. A resolution moved by Lalit Chandra Dass (Congress) in the Bengal Legislative Council, demanding an enquiry committee to investigate the causes of friction between Hindus and Muslims in Noakhali, was defeated.

Jan., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam had an interview with the Viceroy in Bombay.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a public meeting at Ahmadabad declared that the expected lure of power had estranged the Hindu-Muslims and not religion.

Jan., 14. Khan Bahadur Allah Bukhsh, Sind Chief Minister, addressing a meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee characterized untrue the report that he had advised Hindus in small to vacatet he small villages and to go to bigger villages and towns.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League nominated the Quaid-i-Azam for the presidentship of the coming Lahore Session of League.

Jan., 17. Speaking on communal question Mr. Qidwai maintained that the problem was a creation of those who were frustrated due to the growing popularity of the Congress.

Jan., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam in a press statement at Rajkot observed Congress feelings towards amended Independence Day pledge as deceptive.

Jan., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam replying to the welcome address given by the Junagarh Jamiat advised the Muslims to equip themselves with a press and to fight out the opposition, determined to crush them.

Jan., 26. Mr. S. M. Amery, leader of the Congress National party in an interview with Mr. Gandhi, stressed the need for solving the communal problem by providing safeguards to minorities.

Jan., 28. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a statement, urged the British Government to appoint a Royal Commission to

enquire into the Muslims grievance regarding the tyranny in Congress-governed provinces.

Mr. Gandhi wrote in the Harijan that communal un'ty was the essential pre-requisite of Swaraj.

Feb., 1. Mr. A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq, the Chief Minister of Bengal and Mr. B.E. Chatterjee, Vice-President of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha issued a joint statement, demanding the immediate necessity of a Round Table Conference of representatives of the Hind-Muslim Committees of Bengal.

In a joint statement, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee and Mr. S. H. Banerjee condemned the Communal Award.

Feb., 2. The Quaid-i-Azam observed in New Delhi that the Government of India Act should go "lock, stock and barrel" and the whole constitutional problem considered fresh.

The meeting of the Foreign Committee of the All-India Muslim League, presided over by Abdullah Haroon, defined the "fundamental problems" on which the future Indian constitutions should be based.

Feb., 3. Mr. Gandhi, in the "Harijan" explained certain objections raised against his 'hijrat' advice to Hindus in Sind. He said his advice was meant for oppressed only.

Feb., 4. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League met at New Delhi. Besides other resolutions the committee deplored the Burhanpur police firing on Muslims (Jan. 15) and urged the Governor of the Central Provinces for an impartial enquiry.

Feb., 5. Dr. B.S. Moonji, (Mahasabha) issued statement from Jamshedpur, welcomed the Conference of Hindu-Muslim leaders of Bengal (proposed by the Bengal Chief Minister). Essential pre-requisite of the success of such a conference, he said, was the condemnation of the Communal Award by the League and the Congress.

Feb., 6. The Viceroy assured the Quaid-i-Azam, on request, that his Government was alive to the necessity of safeguarding the minorities interest.

Feb., 8. Sir P. S.S. Iyer (Liberal) in a statement expressed his hope for a settlement between the Hindus and Muslims without outside interference.

Feb., 10. The Working Committee of Hindu Mahasabha in a meeting (at Delhi) demanded that the communal problem be referred to the League of Nations for settlement.

Feb., 11. S. S. Iyengar (in a statement from Madras)

suggested a meeting of the Congress and League leaders for a settlement of the communal and constitutional problems.

Feb., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam in an article to the "Time and Tide", elaborated that Western Democracy was unsuited to India and the country must be governed by a constitution recognizing the existence of two nations.

Feb., 14. Mr. N. K. Sarkar (former Finance Minister of Bengal) in a public meeting at Chandpur expected that the proposed Hindu-Muslim Conference at Calcutta would settle Hindu-Muslim problems.

Feb., 19. A bomb was thrown on a Muharram procession in Sukhur, resulting in loss of one life and wounding 17.

Feb., 20. The Arya Prast Sindhi Sabha's report on the Sukhur riots, proposed a Hindu-Muslim confercnce in Sind to develop communal harmony.

Feb., 24. Mr. Gandhi, replying to a correspondent of Harijan maintained that the Hindu-Mahasabha was a competent authority to offer terms to the Muslim League and not to the Congress, which due to its non-communal nature had more represenative characters than the Mahasabha represnted by Hindus only.

Feb., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam endorsed on the League's demands passed in a resolution by the League Council to be submitted to the Viceroy.

Mr. Gandhi in a statement observed Hindu-Muslim amity, abolition of 'Achoot' 'Charkha' and Prohibition as the four pillars of swaraj.

March. 3. Sir Mirza Ismail replying a welcome address given him by the Calcutta Muslim Students Association, made a plea for communal unity in Bengal.

March, 4. Mr. Gandhi in a reply to a question, maintained that all constructive organizations, such as Harijan Sevak Sung, should avoid politics.

March, 10. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan presiding over the League Conference at Rajgiri advised the Congress to recognize the League as the representative body of the Muslims.

March, 16. The Congress Working Committee (at Ramgarh) adhered to the previous resolution adopted at Patna. Dr. Rajendra prasad made a detailed study of the quinquennial scheme propounded by the Muslim leaders and asserted that India was one country and one nation.

March, 22. At the Annual Session of the All-India

Muslim League, the Quaid-i-Azam, suggested "Autonomous National States" in India as the only solution of constitutional problem. Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq also spoke on the main resolution.

March, 23. The Subjects Committee of the League resumed its deliberations and adopted the main resolution which endorsed the action taken by the League Council and Working Committee on the constitutional issue. The resolution further recorded the Federation Scheme embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, as unworkable and unacceptable to the Muslims.

The session of the Muslim League, presided over by Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb (opposition leader in the Frontier Assembly) was held at Lahore. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang expressed his disappointment at the League apathy towards the State Muslims while the Congress had extended its activities to the states to secure its position in the Federal Assembly.

March, 24. The twenty-fourth session of the Muslim League concluded at Lahore. The main resolution recorded that no constitutional plan was workable unless it was based on territorial readjustment and the creation of Independent Muslim States. Another resolution deplored the loss of life occuring in the clash between the Khaksars and the Police on March 19, at Lahore and requested the Government for an impartial enquiry.

Mr. Satyamurthi (in a meeting at Madras) pointed out that the Quaid-i-Azam's demand for the division of India into two parts was an impossibility.

March, 25. The Quaid-i-Azam declared at Lahore that he stood for an honourable settlement between the Hindus, Muslims and other minorities. No single organization could represent India, he added.

March, 29. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Revenue Minister of the Punjab, observed in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Khalsa National Party at Lahore, that the division of India as envisaged by the Muslim League Resolution was fraught with dangerous consequences.

March, 31. The Quaid-i-Azam explaining implication in the Partition of India appealed to the Hindus and Sikhs for its serious consideration.

April, 3. Lord Letland speaking on the air about the political relation between Britain and India and the country's war effort, maintained that no lasting settlement was possible without real reconciliation between Muslims and Hindus.

The Government would continue its efforts to affect such reconciliation, he added.

April, 6. Mr. Gandhi in his article entitled "A baffling situation", to Harijan accused Muslim League for creating a baffling situation by its Lahore resolution.

April, 10. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Commerce and Finance Minister of Bengal, presided the Patna and Natore Muslim League Conference held at Chatmohar (Pasna). Mr. Tamiz-ud-din Khan, Public Health Minister, in his inaugural address endorsed on the League demand for Pakistan.

April, 11. The Quaid-i-Azam in Bombay released to Press a rejoinder to Messrs. Rajgopalacharya and Gandhi's criticism on the Lahore resolution.

April, 13. Mr. Gandhi, in a statement to 'Harijan', declared that he would peacefully oppose the partition of India but would not force his opinion upon the unwilling Muslims.

April, 14. Maharaja Yadavendra Singh of Panna (Central India) presiding the Kshatriya Conference at Patna opposed the division of India.

Dr. S. Mookerjee presiding over the Ninth Bihar Hindu Conference at Ranchi, urged the need of Communal harmony so that India might not be partitioned.

The Quaid-i-Azam asked the Muslims to observe April, 9 (as the day of confirming the declaration of Muslims self-determination and Muslim Independence Day).

A meeting of the "All-parties Shia Conference was held at Lucknow with Sir Sultan Ahmad in the chair.

April, 15. Master Tara Singh, presiding at first U. P. Sikh Conference at Lucknow, threatened a civil war if the League did not abandon its demand for Pakistan

The Subjects Committee of the Kshatriya Mahasabha condemned the League to divide India.

The two days Shia conference concluded at Lucknow condemning the U. P. Government communique of March 31, 1939. The conference also adopted a number of resolutions for the security of the Shias' right in the country.

April, 16. The Congress Working Committee at Wardha discussed the situation created by the Lahore resolution of the League.

April, 17. The Standing Committee of Shia Conference approved the proposed meeting of Muslim Nationalist Conference at Delhi on April, 27, 28, 29.

April, 18. Lord Letland, in the House of Lords, urged the necessity of unity among the communities of India and advised the Congress to adopt conciliatory attitude.

April, 19. All-India Independence Day was celebrated by the Calcutta Muslims in a meeting presided by Syed Badruddoja ; Pakistan scheme was explained and supported.

April, 21. Working Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League criticised the Government's acceptance of Sindhi Hindus 21 points demands, including introduction of joint electorates in local bodies throughout the province.

Three persons were killed and about 50 injured in the Shia-Sunni clashes at Lucknow. The police had to open fire at one occasion.

April, 23. Nine veiled women three of whom were equipped with 'belchas' held a demonstration at Lahore in favour of Khaksar agitation.

April, 24. The Punjab and Delhi Government forefeited over Rs. 1½ lakhs of the Khaksar Association in various Banks.

April, 25. General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League observed that 10,000 meetings were held throughout the country on April, 19 to observe the Muslim Independence Day.

April, 27. Allah Bukhsh, presiding over the Azad Muslims Conference at Delhi observed the organization as the only one which could evolve a constructive scheme to bring the political dead-lock to an end. He asked the organization to affect a communal settlement and cooperate with the powerful congress for India's deliverance.

Conference entitled "Azad Muslim Conference" was summoned at Delhi. Seven parties participated.

April, 28. The Azad Muslim Conference at Delhi declared that India was an indivisible whole, as the common homeland of all citizens irrespective of race and religion. He asked the Muslims to share the responsibility to free India.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, presiding the Shahjahanpur Muslim Political Conference, refuted the impression that the League thought only of Muslims and had no thought of country as a whole.

The Standing Committee of the Shia Political Conference at Lucknow decided to appoint a committee of two Hindus and one Shia to enquire into the Lucknow riots.

April, 29. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq presiding the Malabar

District Conference pointed out that the Indian themselves were responsible for the communal differences. He resolved to resist any constitution which aimed at replacing "white autocracy" by any other autocracy.

The Azad Muslim Conference at Delhi, under the chairmanship of Allah Bukhsh declared the Pakistan scheme impracticable and harmful to the country.

Haji Abdullah Haroon, President Sind League criticised Allah Bukhsh's presidential address at the Azad Muslim Conference at Delhi, and challenged him to fight fresh election on the Pakistan issue.

April, 30. The Azad Conference passed a resolution favouring a constituent Assembly for framing the future constitution of India.

Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq in the Malabar Muslim League Conference of Calicut suggested a conference of past and present Provincial Chief Ministers to solve the Hindu-Muslim differences.

"Azad Muslim Conference" at Delhi concluded its four-day session.

May, 1. The Azad Muslim Conference concluding its four-day session at Delhi declared the body as Muslims representative and passed numerous resolutions. Maulana Ahmad Sayeed, Secretary Jamiat-ul-Ulema, criticized League attitude towards communal settlement. the Quaid-i-Azam appointed 21 person Working Committee of the League.

Mr. Asaf Ali, member, Central Legislative Assembly, and of the Congress Working Committee, in a press statement from Delhi, asserted that the Muslim Conference reflected the true needs of Muslims.

May, 3. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmad, leader of the Krishak Praja Assembly Party, participating in the Azad Conference at Delhi, endorsed the disapproval of the Conference on the Quaid-i-Azam's partition scheme.

May, 4. Mr. Gandhi observed in a press statement that if Pakistan was a deliverated goal it should not be prevented. He urge the British Government to affect a compromise between the parties.

Khawja Nazimuddin, presiding over the Janpur League Conference appealed to all the nationalists to examine the Lahore resolution.

May, 5. Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman, leader League Assembly Party U.P., addressing the Jaunpur League Conference observed that the Lahore resolution offered a solution of the

Communal Problems and must be considered by the Congress and the British Government.

Mr. I. V. Ramaswami Naicker, leader of the Justice Party, presiding over a public meeting in Madras justified Muslims demand about the partition of India.

May, 6. Mr. Nehru in a speech at Poona accused both Muslim League and Mahasabha as objectless bodies and characterized the Pakistan scheme as foolish, anti-national and pro-imperialist.

May, 8. The Bengal Hindu Mahasabha meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall condemned the Pakistan scheme and the League-Bose pact in the Calcutta Corporation. Several persons injured in the clash occuring thereby.

May, 9. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement expressed his inability to negotiate with the Punjab Government for settlement of the Khaksar problem.

May, 10. Mr. P.R. Dass, an ex-Judge of the Patna High Court, suggested the prominent Indian leaders to stop communal differences during the war, to help the Government in war, from colition ministeries and in the interregnum to arouse the political consciousness among the masses.

May, 17. Maulana Hafizur-Rehman, presiding the Provincial Jamiat at Peshawar criticised the Pakistan scheme.

May, 18. Mahasabha Working Committee in Bombay reviewed internal and external political situation and emphasized its importance in the Hindu-national life.

The Quaid-i-Azam in an interview at Bombay disapproved Gandhi's proposal for an Indian and Englishmen conference.

May, 19. Mr. Tamiz-ud-Din in the League Conference at Ganj (Sylhet) urged the Indians to constitute their might for the success of the Allied Forces.

The Mahasabha Working Committee branded the Pakistan scheme as anti-Hindu and anti-national.

May, 22. Abdul Hamid Ghaznavi presiding over the Executive Committee of the Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta, requested the Government to declare the war-emergency services for the various sections of the people.

May, 24. Sir Sikandar Hayat, in an interview, at Simla suggested a representative body of 31 members, including the Provincial Chief-Ministers with Viceroy in the claim, to settle the communal and constitutional problems.

Rajah of Mahmudabad presiding the Bombay League

Conference at Hubli justified the Partition scheme.

May, 27. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement from Masheran explained the League co-operating attitude with the Government in the prosecution of war especially in the Provinces where the League had a dominent voice.

May, 29. Police opened fire on Khaksar party near the Golden Mosque, Lahore. A Khaksar and a passerby were killed and three wounded.

June, 1. Mr. Nehru in a meeting organised by the National Conference at Sirinagar decried the idea of dividing India referring to the ill-fate of small European countries.

June, 2. Sir Sultan Ahmad and Mr. A. Q. Ansari of the Bihar Momin Conference appealed to all the Political parties from Patna to help the Allies.

In a clash occurring in a railway compartment near Khanewal (Punjab) a *Khaksar* was killed and several others, including a police constable were injured.

June, 7. Jamiat meeting commenced at Jaunpur under the presidentship of Syed Hussain Ahmad Madni.

June, 8. Mr. Gandhi defied in the 'Harijan' the League claim as the sole representative body of Muslims realizing that the Congress never aimed at representing community ; it represented all the classes.

Mr. Bose stated from Kurseong that a Hindu-Muslim demand be made to form a national Government at the centre.

Jamiat meeting at Lucknow continued for the second day session.

June, 9. Jamiat-ul-Ulema concluding its three-days session at Jaunpur, passed numerous resolutions, endorsing the proposals of Azad Muslim Conference held at Delhi, and condemning the disturbers of Islamic unity.

June, 11. *Khaksars* fought back the police raids on them to prosecute in nine mosques at Lahore ; 8 police officers and two constables were injured.

June, 13. Sir Sikandar Hayat discussed with Maulana Azad at Delhi the political situation with reference to Hindu-Muslim problems.

June, 15. The League Working Committee at Bombay could not arrive at any conclusion regarding the external and internal situation before the meeting. Sir Sikandar Hayat and Khwaja Nazimuddin had informal consultations with the Quaid-i-Azam.

Mrs. Naidu, in the North Arcot District Political Conference urged the joint Hindu-Muslim move in the leadership of Gandhi to free India.

June, 16. The All India League in Bombay authorized the Quaid-i-Azam to urge the Viceroy to mobilize all India's resources in the war to defend the country.

Mr. Srinivasan Iyenger presented a scheme to Maulana Azad to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem. He proposed a coalitions Government both in Centre and in the Provinces, consisting of an equal number of Hindu and Muslim Ministers and aided by minority-ministers (Sikhs and Parsis).

June, 27. The Azad (Independent) Muslim party resolved .... to employ all its resources to bring the Hindus and Muslims on one platform.

June, 28. The Quaid-i-Azam sympathizing with the *Khaksars* requested them to follow his advice.

July, 6. Dr, B. S. Moonje in a press statement considered the Hindu-Muslim difference as the only obstacle to the freedom of India as announced by the Secretary of State.

Sir Sikandar Hayat and Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq had an informal talks of the communal problem with the Congress leaders at Delhi.

July, 8. The Quaid-i-Azam pointed out in an interview at Bombay that the meeting of the Bengal and the Punjab Premiers was unauthoritative.

July, 9. The Quaid-i-Azam in a press interview at Bombay characterized the Congress Working Committee resolution regarding the establishment of the so-called National Government as the permanent Hindu-majority rule. He repeated the demand for the partition of India on the basis of two nation theory.

Mr. V. D. Savakar disapproved the resolution of the Congress Working Committee to form a National Government and the Mahasabha's demand to grant Dominion Status on the cessation of war. He objected to the formation of any National Government from among the members of the Central Assembly.

July, 11. The Central office of the independent Muslim conference urged to aceept the Congress Committee's proposal regarding the establishment of a National Government.

July, 14. The Ambur Muslim conference welcomed the League decision for participating in the War Committee and resented the opposition.

The Peshawar Congress committee regretted the Congress decision not to negotiate with the Quaid-i-Azam till he did not make amends for his "insulting" telegram to Azad.

July, 16. The Secretary, Punjab Muslim Students Federation branded the Quaid-i-Azam's telegram to Azad as undignified.

July, 18. Sir C. Ibrahim, speaking on the Quaid-i-Azam's telegram to Azad, blamed the Congress for unsincerity and dubbed the Congress-Muslims as unrepresented by the Muslims.

July, 19. In the Bengal Assembly Mr. Maqbul Hussain of Krishk Proja Party asked the Government that the future constitution should be framed by a Pre-Elect-representative Assembly.

Mr. M. C. Ummar Kunhi, Secretary, Kerala Azad Muslim Association criticised the Quaid-i-Azam's telegram to Azad.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Siddiqi supported the Quaid-i-Azam.

July, 23. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffar, Secretary, Bomaby Muslim Educational Conference declared to hold the session of the organization at Poona.

July, 25. Sir Abdullah Haroon, League Chief in Sind supported the Quald-i-Azam's Telegram to Azad.

Aug., 2. The Governing Board of Bombay Educational Conference, in its meeting at Poona, urged that Urdu be taught in Government Arts Colleges.

Aug., 3. Mr. Gandhi branded 'Pakistan', in the Harijan as an unworthy ideal, but consulted its supporters to continue a non-violent movement on its behalf.

Aug., 4. Board of Azad Muslim Conference discussed at Delhi the rights of minorities.

Aug., 6. Azad Muslim Conference Board concluded its four-day deliberations.

Aug., 7. Allah Bukhsh. the Azad Conference Chief, told press-representatives, the three-fold aim of the conference; to educate the Muslims, to safeguard their rights and the struggle for freedom.

Aug., 10. The Quaid-i-Azam informed the press at Bombay, after conferring with the Punjab Leaguers, that the Punjab League was no exception to the ban imposed upon the Leaguers not to join the war committees at the conclusion of the Quaid-i-Azam-Viceroy negotiations.

Aug., 14. Viceroy granted interviews to prominent leaders at Bombay.

Aug., 27. Sir Ghaznavi, Sir Abdul Hamid, Sir Muhammad Yaqub and Sir Mohyuddin commended the Government's attitude towards the League demands.

The Divisional Azad conference held at Etawah refuted the charge that Muslims were putting obstacles in the way of India's freedom.

Aug., 28. Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq worte to Mr. Gandhi regarding the Viceregal pronouncement and his indifference to the communal question.

Aug., 29. The League Working Committee arranged to assemble at the Quaid-i-Azam's residence at Bombay to consider Viceroy's statement, political situation and Governments notification regarding Volunteers Movement.

Aug., 31. The League Working Committee met at Bombay. The Quaid-i-Azam explained his interviews with the Viceroy.

Sept., 2. The League Working Committee adopted three resolutions on the Viceroy's statement and congnate questions ; one hoped that the future constitution would be adopted with League's consent ; the second was no unity in the natural life of India, the last was the appointment of a committee to examine the rebel League leaders who joined the War Committee.

Sept., 14. Gandhi worte for 'Harijan' an article entitled "Economic ruin in Sind".

Sept., 17. A meeting of Hindu-Sikh delegates at Simla denounced League's demands.

Sept., 20. Presiding the Muslim youths conference at Madras. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang appealed the Muslims to come under the flage of League.

Sept., 22. The Mahasabha Working Committee in Bombay offered its co-operation to the war-committee and urged the Viceroy to disapprove League demand of partition, etc.

Sept., 23. Four persons collapsed and twenty-six injured at Kulli (Assansol) due to police firing on a rioters communal mob.

Sept., 28. The League Working Committee at Delhi regretted their idability to accept the offer of the Viceroy.

Sept., 29. The Quaid-i-Azam released to the press the correspondence between him and the Viceroy.

The League-Council confirmed the Committee resolution. The Quaid-i-Azam explained the Viceregal offer.

Sir Sikandar Hayat in a press statement refuted the attribution of Pakistan scheme to him and told the allegation "incorrect, unwarranted and mischievous".

Dr. Paranjpya, President, National Liberal Federation decried (from Poona) League's Resolution of Pakistan.

Oct., 3. The Bombay Hindu-Mahasabha reported that Mr. Savarkar thanked the Viceroy for his rejecting the League's demands.

Oct., 9. The League Working Committee hoped that the Hindus organizations in Sind would help the Sind League President in minimizing communal tension.

Oct., 12. The All-India Hindu League Working Committee waited the help of other Hindu bodies upon the creation of an anti-Pakistan front.

Oct., 14. The Punjab League resolved to enrol eight lakhs of members within five years.

Oct., 15. Welcoming the joining of Muslim members of the Sind Assembly in the Congress Assembly party Khan Bahadur Allah Bukhsh told it the only solution of communal differences.

Oct., 21. Agha Ghazanfar Ali Shah of Bulandshar, the Burma Khaksar leader, revealed to the press that he was authorized by Mr. Mashriqi to offer financial help to the Government for manufacturing fighter aircraft for the defence of the British Empire.

Oct., 22. Mr. Gandhi assured the League leader, Sir Abdullah Haroon of his support to end the communal tension in Sind.

Oct., 23. Mr. Hussain Ahmad Madni, President, Jamiat, in a press statement from Sylher confided in Gandhi's civil disobedience.

Oct., 30. Mr. Abdullah Haroon, in a statement, issued the message from the Pir of Bharchundi which condemned the murder in Rohri Division and appealed to his disciples to assist the Ministry in stopping lawlessness.

Oct., 31. Nawab Ismail Khan and Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman of the League discussed at Lucknow with Governor his offer to join the War Committee.

Nov., 1. Sir Sikandar Hayat, speaking in a public meeting at Lahore in connection with the "Muslim Countries Day" criticised Gandhi's attitude towards the British Government and branded it as a betrayal to Indian and Islamic world interests.

The Quaid-i-Azam, addressing the "Muslim Countries

Day" meeting at Bombay urged the necessity of helping co-brethern in the world.

Nov., 3. Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq in a statement to unite and to help the Muslims abroad as a duty of Islam.

Nov., 7. Accepting the invitation of the Madras League by the authority vested in him by League-council (Sep. 29) the Quaid-i-Azam announced (from Bombay) to hold the next League session in Madras during the Easter holidays.

Nov., 17. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq opened first U. P. Muslim Students' Conference Allahabad braneded communalism as a "sacred feeling".

Nov., 22. Sir. N. N. Sircar, Ex-law member of the Government of India commenting on the Secretary of State's speech in the House of Commons complained of Mr. Amery's silence on the Pakistan's scheme.

Nov., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam repeated the British Government's statement that the door for negotiation was still open.

Dec., 3. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a public meeting at Bombay, urged the Congress to accept Pakistan scheme if she wanted independence.

Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq requested the League Council to write to the Quaid-i-Azam to call an emergency meeting to discuss his appeal, to reopen negotiations with the Congress.

Dec., 13. Sir Tej Bahadur, in a press statement from Allahabad, requested Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam to discuss the political situation in conjunction with the minority leaders and ask the Viceroy for the formation of a National Government.

Dec., 17. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a public meeting address at Karachi, attributed the failure of the Viceroy and Mr. Amery's efforts to the wavering and irrosolute policy of the British Government.

Dec., 20. At a meeting of the Hindu-Mahasabha presided by Mr. Govindas at Madras the Pakistan Scheme was criticized.

Dec., 20. Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin opened the conference of the Calcutta Muslim Students in the Muslim Institute Hall Calcutta. He advised the students not to enter party-politics.

Dec., 22. The Sind League Council estimated the League position in and outside Legislature.

Dec., 23. The second annual conference of the Bihar

Muslim Students Federation was held at Patna under the presidentship of Ghulam Imam, President Luckhnow League.

Dec., 24. Nawab Ismail, presiding over the U.P. League conference at Allahabad, described the horrors of the war.

Dec., 25. Mr. M. N. Roy, in a dinner at Bombay stated that Pakistan Scheme was not an obstacle in the progress of the country and in the war against fascism.

Dec., 26. Endorsing the Pakistan Scheme, the slogan " Islam First " was passed by the U. P. League conference at Allahabad.

The Madras League celebrated the birthday of the Quaid-i-Azam

Dec., 27. The Second Hindu conference was held at Caunpur, Begum Aijaz Rasul, M. L. C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, laid emphasis that both Hindus and Muslims contributed to the growth of Urdu.

Dec., 28. At the 22 Session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Allahabad, Ramaswami criticized the Pakistan Scheme and refuted League's claim for Muslims to be a Nation.

Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq presided over the Muslim Educational Conference at Bombay.

Opening the session, Sir Roger Lumley laid stress on the spread of education among Muslim Women.

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Jan., 6. Dr. Radha Kumar Mukerjee appealed addressing a students' meeting at Bombay to " build up India in the light of realities and existing problems and not mere slogans catch-words and fancies ".

Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din, Home Minister of Bengal, suggested to Mr. Gandhi in a public meeting to consider the proposals of Mr. Jinnah and the Viceroy. He proposed the postponement of the constitutional demand till the end of the war and the possibility of a coalition Government in every Province and the expanded Executive Council of the Viceroy.

Jan., 6. A letter of Edward Thomson published in "The Times" urged the Congress to return to office waiving their election rights and helping formation of a National Government for war period by accepting Muslim League in the Cabinet.

Jan., 7. H. H. Tahir, Saif-ud-Din, High Pontiff of the ' Dawudi Bhora ' community appealed to the students of

Anjuman Industrial School, Madras, to adhere and observe strictly the basics of Islam, on which depends the advancement of the religion.

Jan., 10. The Quaid-i-Azam declared, in his Presidential address to the All-India Muslim League annual meeting at Bombay, that once Hindus and Muslims made up their differences and settled in their respective Home-Land, India would be able to lay down a ' Monroe Doctorine ' for the country.

Jan., 20. Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din, Home Minister, Bengal, inaugurating the Mymonsingh District, Muslim League Conference at Bhairub, declared that if Muslims were able to run a Government on national lines in spite of serious shortcomings of comparative poverty and lack of education, they will do extraordinary good in their motherland with better economic and national progress.

Jan., 22. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, addressing the Second Day Session of the Mymonsingh District Muslim League Conference, defended the Government policy on Jute restriction as in the best interest of the cultivators and the people in general.

Jan., 23. Six members of the All-India Muslim League Council ; three from Bengal and three from the Panjab, were expelled from the League in accordance with the Sub-committee decision at Bombay. Announcement was made at New Delhi.

Jan., 27. The Quaid-i-Azam replying a question from students of Lucknow University advised them not to participate in strikes, protest meetings, or any other activity directly or indirectly supporting the Congress—a body whose demands are highly detrimental to the vital interest of the Muslims in the country.

Jan., 28. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq, Premier, Bengal, requested in a letter to Quaid-i-Azam to convene a meeting of the Working Committee or League Council, for considering the communal problem. He added that Muslim League should deflate the avert profession of organization and render a real service to India by bringing about a communal harmony.

Jan., 30. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq, Premier, Bengal, appealed to the Muslims of Habibganj (Sylhet) in a meeting to join the League and work for it sincerely.

Feb., 7. The Quaid-i-Azam deplored the attitude of the Congress and Hindu Press misrepresenting the situation in Sind, and stated that the Congress and Hindu Independent Party had come to terms with some League members of the

Assembly on the so-called 21 points so that their Ministry could be retained in the assembly.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, declared in his dresidential address of the Barisal District Hindu Conference, the Pakistan Scheme as anti-Hindus, anti-Indians and anti-national, which meant essentially to undermine the unity and integrity of India.

Feb., 9. The Quaid-i-Azam was nominated for the presidentship of the All-India Muslim League unanimously by the Working Committee of the Calcutta Provincial Muslim League at the Madras Session.

Addressing a public meeting presided by Srinivasn Sastri, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, President, National Liberal Federation of India, maintained that Hindu-Muslim problem should be solved in the context of the Indo-British relations.

Feb., 10. The passage of Tazia procession on the 8th of Muharram caused a communal riot in Calcutta ; 60 persons including a police Sargeant, five constables and a Tramway Inspector were injured.

Mr. N. A. Bechar, in a statement to the press requested the Quaid-i-Azam to trust his men in Sind, and concede to their agreement.

Feb., 13. Defence subjects discussed at the Central Assembly which included Employment of the Muslims in the Army Headquarters ; the pay of European British subject and the Indian British subject in a commssioned rank ; Indianization ; the recognition for martial and non-martial classes ; the defence of India by Sea, Land or Air, in case of an attack.

Feb., 15. Dr. P. V. Naida, General Secretary of Hindu Mahasabha advised the Viceroy to convene a meeting of the Provincial Pioneers, the Congress ex-Premiers, to work out a solution of the political dead-lock. He suggested that certain leaders of other parties, *e.g.*, Muslim League, Sikhs, Christian and the depressed classes, as nominated by the Hindu Mahasabha, may also be included.

Feb., 17, Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman Cassim Mitha resigned from the Provincial Muslim League and the Legislative Assembly Party, Bombay, as a disagreement with the League policy. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party (Sind) deplored the timidity of fear of the Hindus from the surrounding Muslim villages in spite of improved and cordial relations between the two major communities.

Feb., 18. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a statement issued to

press from Delhi, declared incorect a report published in a section of press under the caption "Revised Pakistan Scheme Committee's Recommendations". The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League had appointed a sub-committee to invite proposals on the basic principles of the Pakistan Resolution popularly known Lahore Resolution.

Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League discussed the Pakistan Scheme published by the Foreign Committee of the Party. Three zones, North-West, North-East and Hyderabad, including Sind, Baluchistan, Frontier Province and the Punjab with Delhi were considered as to constitute the Muslim homeland.

Feb , 19. The Quaid-i-Azam, after consulting Khan Bahadur Khuhru and Sir Abdullah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League declared the political pact in Sind as a pure 'Myth'.

Feb., 22. Muslim League Party walked out of the Central Assembly protesting the Govnmerent passiveness in respect to Muslim grievances. The House was discussing the Railway Budget, when Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang Deputy Leader of the Party declared his party's withdrawl.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League was held at the residence of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, with the Quaid-i-Azam in the chair. The Committee passed 5 resolutions, condemning Mr. Amery's latest pronouncement.

Feb., 23. In the Session of the All-India Muslim League Council in the non-official Resolution relating to the Congress Campaign of Satyagraha were discussed. Sir Abdulla Haroon moved a motion and the Working Committee passed three resolutions, Pakistan Resolution day be observed on March, 23 ; celebration of Muslim League week every quarterly, and the Quaid-i-Azam unanimously elected President.

The League Working Committee at Delhi passed 19 resolutions under the Presidentship of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang. The Committee urged upon the Government to enrol state-muslim in the armed forces and that necessary facilities may by provided to the families of the personnel in active service abroad. The Committee also greeted the prospects of a constitutional settlement acceptable to all principal parties in the country.

Feb., 25. Mr. Hussain Imam, speaking at a general debate of the Council of States declared that muslims of the states had not received three quarter of the sanctioned quota in

the director recruitment to superior posts ; promotions too were considered on communal grounds to deprive the muslims of their due share. The muslims wanted 25% of direct recruitment in the immediate grades instead of even share in the promotion.

The members of the Muslim League Party withdrew from the House as a protest before the debate on the Railway Budget commenced.

Feb., 26. Session of the Central Assembly resumed debate on the Railway Budget. Muslim League boycot the session in protest. All cut-motions moved were rejected during the day.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha in an interview, accused the non-violence movements of the last 20 years to have undermined the Hindu cause and encouraged the Muslim League to justify its demand for Pakistan.

Feb., 28. Communication Member declared in the Central Assembly that 115 musicians were employed at Lucknow, Lahore, Delhi and Bombay broadcasting stations out of which 77 muslims and 35 were hindus.

March, 1. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee stressed in Lahore that Jinnah's Pakistan Scheme shall never be materialised in place of 28 crore Hindus. He was presiding over the All-India Hindus Mahasabha conference.

The Quaid-i-Azam asserted in the session of the Punjab Muslim Students Federation at Lahore that Pakistan was a regular and indespensable solutson of the unique problem of India. Explaining the policy of the Muslims League he assured the British Government of its co-operation in the progress of war, notwithstanding all grievances, provided responsible position is extended to the Leauge representatives at centre to provinces.

Lahore conference of the Punjab, Sind and Frontier Hindu Mahasabha concluded and condemned in a resolution moved by Mehar Chand Khanna, the Pakistan Resolution as a danger to peace and transquility of India.

March, 4. The Punjab Government planned to lessen the communal tension. Lectures were arranged from eminent leaders or religious tolerence to create better understanding among different communities.

March, 7. Cut-motion by the Muslim League in the Central Assembly for Reforms in Baluchistan was rejected by 40 votes to 18.

March, 9. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan presided the anti-communal conference at Lahore condemning the Pakistan Resolution, which he considered as unpatriotic and anti-national.

March, 12. The Quaid-i-Azam declared at the meeting of University Union at Aligarh that Pakistan existed in India for the past a few centuries and shall continue to exist till the end of the world.

March, 14. In a non-party Leaders Conference at Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur Supro urged upon the Government to force the Congress and the Muslim League to come to terms and end the political dead-lock.

Sir Muhammad Usman, acting Governor of Madras placed the onus of the political deadlock on the shoulders of the Congress and the Muslim League. The British Government could not be accused for the same, he added.

March, 16. Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly decided to reject the Finance Bill, at a meeting held in New Delhi.

March, 19. Communal riot at Dacca broke out; 14 men killed and 91 injured.

March, 20. Maulana Zafar Ali tried an adjournment motion in the Central Assembly to discuss the undesirable medling of the police with the legal activities of the Khaksars.

March, 23. The Quaid-i-Azam appealed to the Indian Muslims to celebrate Pakistan day explaining the Pakistan Scheme maintained that social and cultural difference shall not permit Hindus and Muslims of India for a joint rule.

Messrs. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq and Suharwordy, President and Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, respectively, in a joint statement regretted the postponement of celebration with respect to Pakistan Day in Bengal.

March, 2. The Quaid-i-Azam explained the Muslims position with regard to Pakistan Scheme addressing a public meeting at Caunpore and declared it as crystal clear.

Sir Sikandar Hayat, presiding a conference at Lahore called on the youths to work for the unity of Hindus and Muslims.

April. 1. The Quaid-i-Azam sent a copy of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the League to the Viceroy.

April, 4. Khan Bahadur Ata-ur-Rehman moved a non-official resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council that muslims should be given Government contracts in various districts on the basis of their population.

April, 6. Nawabzada Laiquat Ali stressed in the presidential address of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League meeting that rejecting the Pakistan Scheme on communical demand would be unfair.

April, 7. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq, appealed to the Hindus and Muslims on the communal riots at Dacca and other places in Bengal to cultivate better understanding between themselves.

Bombay Provincial Muslim League in a meeting presided by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan declared the Pakistan resolution as the only national solution of the Indian constitutional problems.

April, 8. Members of the Congress staged a walk out in an adjournment motion protesting against the Government role in the communal riots at Dacca and other districts.

April, 9. Processions of Bara Wafat were banned by the U. P. Government which were scheduled to be taken out by both Muslim sects shias and sunnis.

April, 10. Curfew was impressed by the U. P. Government for 12 hours between 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

April, 11. Executive Committee of the U. P. Hindu League proposed April, 17 as Anti-Pakistan Day. It appealed to the District Headquarters to hold public meetings.

Mr. Mohiuddin presiding the Second Bihar Momin Conference held at Betliah, rejected the claim of the Muslim League as a sole representative body of the Muslim community in India, he accused that it was a body of the upper class Muslims.

April, 12. Mr. Hamid Khan addressing the 28th Session of the All-India Muslim League at Madras explained that the demand for Pakistan was not to run counter the Indian political unity. The Quaid-i-Azam could not address the session due to indisposition.

Giani Tirath Singh accused the Quaid-i-Azam of introducing seperatist trends in the course of Nationalism in the country. He was addressing the Sind Akali Conference at Karachi.

April, 13. Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad presided a

meeting of the Subject Committee which discussed the amendment in the League Constitution at Madras.

April, 14. In his Presidential address in the Second Session of the All-India Muslim League the Quaid-i-Azam announced his determination to establish independent muslim state. The Muslim League shall not submit to a constitution at all India level and one Government at the centre, he stressed.

The Subject Committee also passed certain resolutions in respect of Gandhi's civil disobedience.

April, 15. Amendment in the constitution of the All-India Muslim League with regard to Pakistan as its sole object, was passed unanimously in the League's inaugural session at Madras.

April, 16. Dr. Rajandra Prasad declined that the Pakistan Scheme should be studied by the Working Committee of the Congress, as its details were not known to the public. His attention was drawn to the suggestions made by the Quaid-i-Azam in his speech of Madras.

April, 17. The Quaid-i-Azam stated in a rejoinder to Dr. Rajendra Prasad that the principle for the partition of India should be accepted before questioning the details of the schemes.

April, 18. Communal riots broke out at Allahabad. Five persons lost their lives and 70 injured. A number of shops were put to fire.

Justice Party called on, the Quaid-i-Azam discussed the possibilities of an agreement with the Muslim League for the attainment of their objective.

D. P. V. Naidu warned the Hindus, in his presidential address of the Tanjore District Mahasabha Conference held at Kumba Konam, to assist the Hindu Mahasabha in defending the rights of the nation against Pakistan Scheme of Muslim League.

April, 19. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a Press statement from Patna asked the Quaid-i-Azam in what respect Pakistan would differ from the existing Indian state and how it could protect the Muslim minorities in rest of India.

Presiding the Malabar District Muslim League Conference, Raja Mahmudabad maintained that acceptance of Pakistan Scheme by Mahatma Gandhi shall oblige the Muslim to fight side by side with the Hindus in their national freedom.

April, 22. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang addressed a public meeting at Banglore and asserted that India was never a single nation and a single political unit. Pakistan was the only solution for developing the interest and culture of muslims, he claimed.

April, 25. Police firing on mob in Bombay as a result of communal riots.

May, 1. Jinnah-Supro correspondence was released by the Quaid-i-Azam, in which the latter had suggested a direct talk between Gandhi and Jinnah. In a letter to the Quaid-i-Azam Supro termed him an intractable leader.

May, 3. Communal riots broke out in Bihar; 21 persons killed.

May, 4. Supro releasing his correspondence with Gandhi appreciated the Quaid-i-Azam's willingness to meet with any Hindu leader for a direct conversation but lamented that he invited his counterpart in capacity of Hindus representative only, which Mr. Gandhi regretted; hence the political dead-lock.

May, 4. The Quaid-i-Azam deplored in a statement from Nadi Hills Bombay Conference organized by the agents of Congress and Hindu Mahasabha. He resented the association of his name with the conference, consciously or unconsciously by Supro.

Provincial Muslim League in its meeting at Lucknow passed a resolution condemning Mr. Amery's and Mr. Gandhi's statement on Pakistan. Sir Muhammad Ismail was in the chair.

May, 5. The Quaid-i-Azam's statement on the Bombay Conference was criticised as absolutely false and baseless by K. Srinivasan in a statement.

Mr. Supro, endorsing on the Quaid-i-Azam's statement on Bombay Conference lamented from Bombay that Jinnah should not have wasted their precious time in discussing the resolution if it was so worthless a document in his opinion. Certain parties were misleading the innocent people of the country, he maintained.

May, 6. Mr. Gandhi in a statement depricated the communal riots broke out at various places in the country. He observed that Congress influence lay in its basening quality and not in its membership.

May, 7. Sir Henry Gidney, in a statement endorsed the Amery's proposals on the political dead-lock and asserted

that it was a wise decision especially when the world peace is threatened.

Nizams Government in an extraordinary Gazette repudiated the claims of Majlis-i-Hidadul-Muslimeen that the real sovereignity lay with the muslims of the State and not with the Nizam who was only an embodiment of the Muslims sovereignity.

May, 8. In a rejoinder to The Quaid-i-Azam, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference repudiated the charge that Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerjee was a member of the Standing Committee. Jinnah was creating disruption as unyielding to all Government schemes, the statement concluded.

Congress, League and Mahasabha parties held a meeting to condemn communal riots. Khwaja Sir Muhammad Noor presided.

May, 11. Khan Bahadur Rahmat Khan presided a meeting convened by Maulana Yusuf Ali to consider maintenance of communal harmony in the country.

May, 12. K. V. Raddi Naidu, presiding the Melad celebration of the Muslim Servants Association in Madras appraised the non-existence of any communal problem in the province.

In a rejoinder to Dr. Rajindra Prasad, V. D. Savarkar charged him to be dishonest in condemning the Hindus of Bihar for the communal riots. Dr. Prasad had not said a word of advice to the Muslims of Bengal when the riots broke out in Dacca, he added.

May, 13. Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad in a statement from Calcutta charged the Quaid-i-Azam for aspiring to become a despotic ruler in the proposed Muslim homeland. Concensus opinion, he added would do all in its power to prevent its establishment.

Patna Peace Committee convened a meeting to consider communal harmony in the country; Dr. Rajindra Prasad, and Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail addressed the audience.

May, 17. The Quaid-i-Azam told President of the Mysore Muslim League in an interview that States had nothing to do with the League's objective of Pakistan.

May, 22. A number of persons were stabbed in Bombay in communal riots following withdrawal of restrictive orders, within a fortnight.

May, 24. Enquiry Committee into the disturbances of

Bengal was appointed by the Bengal Government, consisting of one Chairman, Justice Mcnair, and two other members.

Eight persons were stabbed in Bombay as a result of communal riots.

May, 25. Sir Abdul Qadir presided a meeting, convened by Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din at Lahore for promoting communal harmony in the Province. A committee of 11 members was appointed to execute the programme suggested by the meeting.

All India States Muslim League proposed a Defence Council, in a Bengal resolution, which included Messrs Sikandar Hayat Khan, Fazal-ul-Haq, Sir M. Saadullah, Nawab of Chhatari and H. E. the Viceroy in the chair, to be moved in the special session at Ajmer.

May, 26. Armed forces were summoned to help the Bombay police in suppressing the commnnal riots.

The Quaid-i-Azam advised in a message the Mysore Student Union to maintain an independent judgemnt and warned them against the misleading slogans of the leader.

May, 27. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq presided a meeting of the Executive Committee, Bengal Provincial Muslim League. An appeal of a League member in Calcutta Corporation, against the decision of the Calcutta District Muslim League was discussed.

May, 28. Communal riots broke out in Bombay, 2 persons were killed. Mr. P. K. Rao said in a statement at Poona that Pakistan Scheme was a first attack on Central Government whose business was to control over all India including Hindus and Muslims.

May, 29. Communal disturbances spread over in the North of Bombay.

May, 30. Mirza Ismail stressed the Hindu-Muslim Unity in a statement at Bunglore and observed that their differences were quite negligible.

Mr. M. Musa Saith, Presieent of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce inferred the necessity of Finance, Defence and Foreign affairs in the hands of natives as the only solution to end the political dead-lock in the country.

June, 3. Malauna Nazir Ahmad Chaudhri, presiding the General Council of the Calcutta District Muslim League stressed the need for reorganisation of the muslims.

June, 4. Communal disturbances broke out in Bihar Sub-division.

Partial acceptance of the League demand would result in the solution of the political dead-lock, said Dr. Abdul Latif in Dacca.

June, 5. The *Khaksar* organisation threatened for unlawful action by the Government communique issued from Simla. Provincial Government were also instructed accordingly.

June, 6. The *Khaksar* organisation was declared unlawful by the Central Government. Provinces followed the Centre in similar declaration. Large scale prosecution of *Khaksar* began.

Dacca riots enquiry summoned a number of documents belonging to Hindu Mahasabha.

Sardar Dasaundah Singh, Minister, Punjab Provincial Government stressed on the communal harmony for the countries defence against foreign aggression. He recalled from history, past achievements in the battlefield, of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs.

June, 7. Prosecution of the *Khaksars* continued throughout India.

A Government communique from Simla stated that out of the total of 30,000 *Khaksars*, 14000 belonged to U. P ; 5,000 to the Punjab and others were distributed in India in smaller groups.

A Peace Committee was formed in Bihar to curtail communal tension. Dr. Rajindra Prasad also organised Shanti Dal consisting men and women to promote better understanding between the communities. The meeting was held at Patna. Dr. Rajindra Prasad was in the chair.

June, 8. The Quaid-i-Azam in a reception at Banglore advised the muslims to be careful in selecting their leaders.

June 9. Mahatma Gandhi lamented from Wardhajang the non-muslims barbarious violence in Bihar. He maintained that perpetrators of the cruel crimes had not done any service either to themselves or to the nation.

Anti-separation Conference held at Kumbakonam observed in a resolution that Pakistan Scheme was not based on the Muslims interest on All India basis. The scheme was harmful for the growth, expansion, and solidarity of the Muslims as well as disintegrating the country, it added.

June, 13. In an address to the Bengal Premier Mr. B. C. Chattergee maintained that Hindu-Muslims relation in India were yet to be determined whether they would be friends or foes in future.

Dr. Khan Sahib declared in public meeting at Srinagar that communal differences will prevent national progress of the country.

June, 14. Mr. V. D. Savarkar presiding at Calcutta the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, appealed to the All-India Committee to abandon the Madura resolution of Direct action in view of the detriorated communal relations. Other resolutions were also passed by the committee. Mr. Achariya Kriplani suggested that in case of the failure of peaceful negotiations non-coopera-tion is a non-violent way to tackle the communal problem.

June, 15. Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha expressed deep concern over the communal violent at Dacca, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Cawnpur, Bihar, Bhawani, and other parts of the country. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee presided.

June 16. Mr. M. K. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government stressed an urgent neep of communal harmony in the country.

Mr. Mahaden Desai called on the students of the Gujrat Vidya Mandir at Ahmadabad to face the communal riots that might occur again.

June, 18. Communal propaganda, declared Dr. Rajindra Prasad in an interview ar Wardhajang, was a serious check in the promotion of good will of trust between the communities.

June, 22. Communal riots broke out in Bombay. Five persons were injured. Police made a lathi charge and later opened fire to dispurse the mob.

June, 23. Congress worker discussed the communal situation in different parts of the country with Dr. Rajindra Prasad and Acharya Kriplani. The meeting was held in the B. P. C. C. office calcutta.

June, 27. Communal riots broke in Dacca. Police opened fire at Nawabpur Road. In view of the renewed hostilities Riots Inquiry Committee did not sit.

Dr. Rajindra Prasad addressing the lawyers of Dacca advised to form a Peace Committee of different Commities.

June, 28. Dr. Rajindra Prasad and Acharya Kirplani

discussed with the Congress and Mahasabha leaders at Calcutta the possibilities of the communal harmony in the country.

July, 4. Sind Government banned the Muslim League Conference scheduled to begin on 6th at Sakrand as the locality was declared as cholera infected area.

July, 5. Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Madras appealed to the Government of India that the maximum limit of Profession Tax, leviable by the municipalities, should be Rs. 50/-. Such measure, it professed, would promote economic and merchantile interest in the country.

Sir Sikandar Hayat criticised the students speeches at the Lyallpur District Muslim Students Federation Conference. He asserted that Islam preaches toleration of other religions ; communal differentiations was a foreign idea.

July, 7. The Quaid-i-Azam in a telegram from Bombay to Mr. H. S. Suharwardi, Finance Minister, Bengal expressed great concern on the cyclonic disaster in Bengal. He also appealed to the Government to compensate the loss of the sufferers.

July, 10. Mr. M. S. A. Haydari, Government representative of the Eastern Group Supply Council, met the Committee of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta.

July, 13. Anti-Pakistan Rally, presided by Rao Bahadur T. Raghba was held at Madras, under the management of the 18th Division Hindu-Mahasabha.

July, 15. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani refuted the claim of Malik Barkat Ali about constitution differences between the Punjab Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat and the Muslim League. Such statements were meant to undermine the solidarity of League, he added.

July, 22. Expansion in the Viceroy's Executive Council and a National Defence Council, announced by a Government communique from Simla was disapproved by both the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi. They pleaded that the announcement served none of their party's interests.

July, 26. Mr. Gandhi supporting the national handcraft, maintained in the first issue of Khaddi Jahat, published by Spinners' Association that the machinery would ultimately destory the world.

July, 26. Maulana Nazir Ahmad Chaudhri, Vice-President Provincial Muslim League, endorsing the League attitude declared that not a single muslim soul in Bengal supported the Simla communique.

July, 30. The Quaid-i-Azam threatened disciplinary action against three members of the Muslim League who joined Viceroys Expanded Council and National Defence Council.

Aug., 1. Mrs. S. Naidu expressed hope in a meeting at Bombay, about the mutual settlement between Congress and League one day.

Aug., 2. A committee of 6 members framed at the Muslim League session at Madras to consider constitutional economic and educational progress of the musalman of India. Mr. S. N. A. Jafri declared in an interview at Lucknow that the 5 years Planning Committee of the League was not dorment.

Aug., 3. Working Committee of Bihar Muslim League postponed the Bihar Shareef Day, to be held on August 15, and referred the case to the Quaid-i-Azam after the Government communique issued which banned all meetings as a precaution against communal tension.

Aug., 12. Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan, declared at Calcutta that Muslim League's admission in the National Defence Council would be suicidical in capacity of a minority body.

Aug., 12. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, President State's Muslim League releasing a statement to Press repudiated a published section of report that the Standing Committee, State Muslim League was striving to enrol 100,000 recruits from the states of Ruhailkhand, Rajputana, U. P. and southern part of the Punjab.

Aug., 14. Sheikh Abdul Majid, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Muslim League declared that Premiers in the Provinces were obliged to continue their work unless All-India Muslim League withdrew from the Provincial Legislature and the Cabinet.

Nawab Chattari's resignation from All-India Muslim League was rejected by the Quaid-i-Azam.

Dr. Jaykar addressing a meeting in Bombay observed that mutual understanding and not Pakistan was the solution of Indian problem.

Aug., 17. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement from Bombay defended Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq, Bengal Premier, on the charges levied upon him.

A resolution passed at Lahore in a League meeting of the Working Committee, reposing full confidence in the leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan.

All-India Hindu League was rechristianed in a meeting of the Working Committee as the National League of Hindustan. J. P. Srivastava was in the chair.

Aug., 21. Mr. K. M. Munshi appealed to the safeguard Akhand Hindustan. India, he professed, was indivisible and her integrity should be resisted with entire force at the command of those who believe in the undivided India.

Aug., 22. Nawab Mamdot lead the muslim deputation from the Punjab Legislature to Bombay and conferred with the Quaid-i-Azam regarding the disciplinary action threatened against three Muslim League members who joined the Viceroys expanded Executive Council and the Defence Council.

Aug., 23. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq in a cable to the General Secretary, All India Muslim League, about the disciplinary action stated that there had been no breach of discipline on their part.

Aug., 24. Addressing a public meeting at Madras, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan maintained that communal agreement based upon Pakistan was the only solution for obtaining independence.

The Quaid-i-Azam criticised the admission of the Muslim Leagues members and Provincial premiers; Sikandar Hayat (Punjab); Fazal-ul-Haq (Bengal) and Saadullah (Assam) in the National Defence Council. He was speaking in the Working Committee meeting held at Bombay.

Aug., 25. Sir Sikandar Hayat and Sir Saadullah, on demand from Muslim League decided to resign from the National Defence Council.

Working Committee of the Muslim League in a resolution passed in a meeting held at Bombay, demanded from Sir Sikandar Hayat, A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq and Sir Saadullah to resign from the National Defence Council.

August, 26. Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League concluded its session ; resolutions passed by the Committee dmandeed resignation within 10 days for Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Sultan Ahmad and Nawab of Chattari, in respect of their admission in Viceroys Executive Council and the National Defence Council.

Sir Sikandar Hayat declared in Bombay his decision of resigning from the National Defence Council.

Sir Sultan Ahmad refused to comment on the resolution till its receipt by him.

August, 27. The Quaid-i-Azam explained in a press conference implication of certain resolutions passed by the Work-

ing Committee of the League.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar in a statement from Bombay charged the Muslim League as insincere. He claimed that Hindu Sanghatanist were alone defenders of the unity, integrity and freedom of India against foreign invasion.

August, 27. Government took notice of the statement issued by the Punjab Premier about resignation from National Defence Council declared a communique from Simla.

August, 28. The Quaid-i-Azam in a rejoinder to the Government communique from Simla, dated 27th August, asserted that the explanation given on behalf of the H. E. the Viceroy on the recent decision of the League Working Committee and the withdrawal of Sikandar Hayat from the National Defence Council was contrary to the basic causes of his resignation. H. E. the Viceroy had appointed Sir Sikandar Hayat as a representative of the great muslim community, he added.

August, 29. Dr. H. C. Mukerjee, addressing a meeting at Bombay repudiated the charges on Congress levied by Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League that it was a communal body. These charges as such against the Congress were sufficient proof on the contrary, he added.

August, 31. Bihar Provincial Muslim League in a meeting at Patna passed a resolution demanded resignation forthwith from all the League workers serving in the various war communities.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar in a reception at Bombay stressed the necessity of a seperate Hindu organization as when Muslim League would demand more than a pounds flesh on behalf of the muslims, Congress shall not speak exclusively for Hindus.

Sept., 4. Sir Sultan Ahmad assuring in office as law member declared that he did nothing to avert the decision of Muslim League or the common interest of the Muslims.

Sept., 10. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq protesting against the arbitrary use of power vested in the President, resigned in his letter addressed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, from his membership of the League Working Committee, as well as from the National Defence Council of the Viceroy.

Begum Shah Nawaz in her statement refused to resign from the National Defence Council on the demand of the League Working Committee.

Sept., 11. Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League convened by the Quaid-i-Azam declared compliance of the committee's request by the Premiers of the Punjab,

Bengal and Assam for resigning the National Defence Council of the Viceroy.

The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement to Press stated that no further action was necessary since the resignation of Mr. Haq from the National Defence Council. His resignation he added, would be considered at proper time and place.

Sept., 12. Sir Sultan Ahmad and Begum Shah Nawaz were expelled from the All-India Muslim League Party and debarred for next 5 years by the Quaid-i-Azam in a meeting of the Working Committee.

Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq in a statement to press emphasized Bengalis enlightenment against autocracy. This idea was manifest in his letter to Mr. Liaqat Ali, he added.

Sept., 19. The Quaid-i-Azam in a message to the Pakistan Conference convened by the Bengal Students Pakistan Conference at Calcutta, declared that faith, unity and discipline was their motto ; and they uphold the equality of manhood, justice, freedom and peace.

Sept., 20. Bengal Muslim Students Pakistan Conference passed a resolution in support of Pakistan.

36 members of the Muslim League sent intimation of their resignation from various War Commities of Bihar to the Provincial League office at Patna at the latter's request.

Sept., 29. Dr. M. R. Jaykat presiding over the Annamalai University Founders Day celebration emphasized the necessity of the patriotic spirit in the students based upon India undivided on communal feelings.

Sept., 30. Khan Bahadur Khuru speaking at the Dasera celebration at Karachi called upon Hindus and Muslims to unite.

Oct., 3. Maulwi Abdul Mughanni Khan presided the annual conference of the Ahmadiya Muslims of Bengal, held at Brahmbaria.

Oct., 9. Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Sind Premier, in a speech from Simla asserted the need for communal harmony during the course of war. Political parties in the country must result in cooperation as the war was approaching, he added.

Oct., 20. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq presided over the meeting of the Working Committee, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, in Calcutta which decided to make efforts for attending the council meeting at Delhi scheduled for October, 26, in view of certain important issue to be discussed at the meeting.

Oct., 21. The Quaid-i-Azam in his Eid-day message from Bombay appealed the muslims of India to reaffirm their resolution to sacrifice everything for the promotion of every department of muslim nationality and individual life and to consolidate for the achievement of Pakistan.

Oct., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking before a public meeting in New Delhi declared his stand, with firm resolution, that the Muslims of India solely aimed for Pakistan.

Oct., 26. The Quaid-i-Azam presiding over the meeting of the All-India Muslim League at New Delhi criticised the National Defence Council and the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The act revealed the attitude of His Majesty's Government and the Viceroy he added.

"Dawn"—a weekly, published under the supervision of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali and formed by the Quaid-i-Azam was inaugurated.

Oct., 27. Muslim League Party in a meeting unanimously decided to boycot ths Central Assembly Session. The Quaid-i-Azam was in the chair.

All-India Muslim League Council passed two non-official resolutions and confirmed two other resolutions of the Working Committees including one about Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq.

Oct., 28. Muslim League party under the leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam walked out of the Central Assembly after a protest speech resenting the Government's indifference towards the Muslim's offer of cooperation in the war efforts.

Oct., 29. Mr. S. Satyamurti (M.L.A Centre) declared that Pakistan scheme was not practicable. He was addressing the Delhi Provincial Students' Federation.

Nov., 3. Bombay Provincial Muslim League in a meeting strongly disapproved the action of the Government of India in concluding the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement without first publishing the Banter Committee's report.

Nov., 11. Following a statement of Mr. Husain Imam, the members of the Muslim League staged a formal walk out from the Council of States.

Nov., 16. The Working Committee of the Muslim League in its Delhi Session accepted the explanation of Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq and considered that no further action was necessary.

Nov., 19. A special communique issued from Bhopal by All-India Muslim League criticised the statement of

the British Premier regarding application of the Atlantic Charter on India.

Nov., 28. Mr. A. R. Siddiqui President of the Muslims Chamber of Commerce accused Burma for doing more harm to India by demanding 353,000 unskilled labour for their agriculture fields from the Government of India.

Nov., 29. Dr. Rajindra Prasad criticising Mr. Amery's proposal on adult's franchise and separate elections for Muslims maintained that despite majority of the Congress in the House, minorities would be provided with a complete safeguard, and as such what possible objection could Mr. Amery advance.

Dec., 1. Mr. Acharya Kriplani in an interview at Karachi wished that if the Quaid-i-Azam was desirous for a contact with the Congress, Mr. Gandhi would gladly meet him at his residence.

Pakistan Conference reitrated their determination for sacrificing everything for the noble cause of their goal.

Dec., 17. A short notice question regarding detention of Sarat Chandra Bose was moved in the Bengal Legislative Assembly by Muslim League Party.

Dec., 24. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement to News Chronicle explained the different stand of Muslim League from that of Congress. Any statement of the British Government and people against the interests of Pakistan —the sacred creed of the muslims-would be resisted strongly, he added.

Dec., 26. Presiding the 5th session of the All-India Muslim Students Federation at Nagpur the Quaid-i-Azam criticised the attitude of the Congress and the Mahasabha.

Dec., 27. National Liberal Federation in a resolution condemned the ban on Hindu Mahasabha session to commence in Bhagalpur (Bihar). Pakistan Scheme and separate electorates were also condemned.

In view of Japan's alliance with the Axis and the approaching tension of war near India, Muslim League Party reitrated its past declaration of willingness for sharing the responsibliities for the Defence of India.

1942

Jan., 2. "New Statesman & Nation" (London) impressed upon Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery, editorially, not to let the opportunity of a Hindu-Muslim concord slip by.

Jan., 10. Lord Meston writing for "Star" London strongly condemned Pakistan as 'frantic nonsense'.

Jan., 17. Mr. Gandhi, addressing the representatives of the Provincial Congress Committees and the Congress Working Committee at Wardha, declared that a League-Congress Pact could only be applicable to a joint Parliamentary programme.

Jan., 18. A Government of India communique released Allama Mashriqi but restricted his residence to the Presidency of Madras.

Jan., 25. Mr. Gandhi expressed himself on Hindu-Muslim Unity in the 'Harijan' : Unity could not be had with communal Pacts but through a Union of heats. This could be brought about by 'mutual service and co-operative work'.

Jan., 26. The working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League (Bengal) expelled K. B. Hashim Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, from the League membership and the various offices held by him.

Mr. Syed Badruddoja's expulsion from the League by the Calcutta District Muslim League was endorsed.

Feb., 1. Khawaja Sir Nazim-ud-Din as President of a Calcutta public meeting protested against the indiscriminate application of the Defence of India Act against the Muslim League workers and office-holders.

Feb., 7. The Organizing Committee of the 'Musllm Majlis' met at Calcutta under the chairmanship of Mr. Syed Jalal-ud-Din Hashemy. The following office-bearers were elected Mr. A K. Faz-ul-Haq, President ; Mr. Humayun Kabir, Secretary and S. Muhammad Jan., Treasurer.

Begum Aziz Rasul presided over the first All-India Muslim Girl Students Conference, Delhi. She dilated upon the role of the women in the Society.

Feb., 8. Mr. Gandhi advocated in 'Harijan' the learning of both Hindi and Urdu. These languages, he wrote, would provide the basis for the emergence of a new lingua franca for India.

Feb., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam in a Press interview (Calcutta) clarified the stand taken by the League regarding war.

Feb., 15. The Quaid-i-Azam presided over the plenary session of the Provincial Muslim League (Bengal) at Serajgunj. In his address he revealed that the league had

accepted the August proposal provided it shared authority in all the provinces.

Feb., 18. Thirty-three non-official members of the Central Assembly demanded in a requisition that the Assembly should be appraised of the war situation by periodical statements by the Government of India.

Feb., 21. The Qaid-i-Azam in a statement issued at New Delhi declared that Mr. Rajagopalacharia's accusations of the League were unfounded, unathoritative and without any sanction.

Feb., 22. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League denounced the proposals of the Non-party Leader's Conference.

The council of the All-India Muslim League re-elected the Quaid-i-Azam as the President for the following year.

Feb., 23. Dr. Shaukatullah Ansari, Secretary All-India Independent Muslim Parties Board. claimed in a statement that the Board represented nine Muslim parties. It was said that the Board would hold a meeting on March, 1942 to consider the situation created by war reaching India's boarders.

March, 1. A meeting of the All-India Independent Muslim Parties Board resolved that full political freedom should be granted to India.

March, 3. Mr. Sh. M. Zahir-ud-Din ard Mr. Abdul Qayyum, President and Vice-President of the All India Momin Conference respectively claimed in a cable to Mr. Churchil that they represented 45 million Indian Muslims. They repudiated the Quaid-i-Azam's leadership and demanded Indepence for India.

March, 6. The Muslim League Party (Central Legislature) advised. Mr. Churchill in connection with any scheme, interim or permanent, for the Government of India that His Majesty's Government should not make any pronouncement which would prejudice or militate in any way against the Muslim demand for Pakistan.

March, 7. Mr. V. D. Sarvarkar (President, Mahasabha) in a statement from Bombay condemned Mr. Rajgopalacheri's branding of the League's demand as a just share in real power and questioned the latter's credentials as the spokesman of Indian politicians.

March, 7. Mr. Gandhi writing in the 'Harijan' under the caption 'An Appeal to Quaid-i-Azam' protested against

an article attacking Hinduism published in an English Weekly under the blessings of Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan. He pleaded for a 'just estimate of men and things'.

Mr. C. Rajgopalacharia, commenting from Madras on Mr. Sarvarkar's statement pointed out that the latter had not properly understood his exposition of the position of the Muslim League.

March, 9. The Muslim League Party (opposition) moved a cut motion during the Budget debate in the Bengal Legislative Assembly for opening the question of giving effect to the recommendations of the Flood Commission which included the abolition of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

Ch. Khaliquzzaman presided over the Second Annual Session of the Punjab Muslim Students Federation held at Rawalpindi.

The Quaid-i-Azam, in a message to the conference, emphasized the necessity of giving practical shape to the social, economic and educational programme adopted by the Muslim League at Lucknow.

March, 10. Haji Sattar Saith speaking on the floor of the Central Assembly depolred the inadequate Muslim representation in the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research.

March, 12. The Working Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference resolved to support the national stand point in a meeting held at Lucknow.

The Muslim League Party (opposition) in the Bengal Legislative Assembly moved a cut motion against the expenditure on General Administration in order to ventilate their grievances.

Mr. L. S. Amery, in reply to a question in the Commons, refused to accept that All-India Momin Conference represented 45 million Indian Muslims. He conceded four to five millions with the remark that many Momins belonged to the Muslim League.

The Muslim League Party (Central Legislature) elected Sir Yamin Khan as Secretary in place of Sir Zia-ud-Din, resigned.

March, 14. Sir Sultan Ahmad presided over the All-Religious Conference, New Delhi.

March, 16. The Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League (Bihar) called upon the District League Working Committees to strengthen the Muslim National Guards Organization.

Mr. Abdul Qayyum Ansari in a Press statement (Patna) hoped that Sir Stafford Cripps would not belittle the claims of the Momin conference like Mr. L. S. Amery.

March, 18. Central Legislative Assembly passed the finance bill by 49 votes to 16. Muslim League members along with one Nationalist member voted against.

Sir Sikandar Hayat in a press statement from Lahore expressed hope for a settlement between Congress and League parties.

Dr. B. S. Moonjee, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha in a statement deplored the Government for recognizing the Muslim League without considering other Muslim bodies such as the Shia Association, Momin Association and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

March, 19. Central Legislative Assembly passed the finance Bill by 44 votes to 14. The minority represented the Muslim League Party's votes.

March, 22. The thirteenth conference of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, concluded at Lahore, appealed to the Muslims of India to evolve a common formula for the Cripps Mission. Maulana Azad addressing the concluding session of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, advised the Muslims not to hinder in the freedom of the country by devicing different schemes.

March, 23. Speaking on the 'Pakistan Day' at Calcutta Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy explained the implication of the Pakistan scheme.

Sir Sikandar Hayat addressing a 'Pakistan Day' public meeting at Lahore, presented a solution for the constitutional deadlock in India.

Pakistan Day was celebrated in Bombay under the auspices of the Provincial Muslim League.

March, 23. The Quaid-i-Azam addressed a Pakistan Day meeting held at New Delhi.

March, 25. The Quaid-i-Azam met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in New Delhi.

March, 27. Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in a resolution passed in a meeting held at New Delhi condoled the death of Nawab of Mamdot. The committee also discussed Cripps proposals to the Quaid-i-Azam.

March, 31. The Working Committee of the Muslim League, adjourned its meeting after four and half hours sitting,

Mr. Amery expressed his inability, in the Central Legislative Assembly for fixing a date for a discussion of the War

Cabinet proposals regarding India. Muslim League Working Committee, he reiterated, had not yet discussed the matter.

Civil Defence Committee of the All-India Muslim League, with Nawab Ismail in the chair, addressed a meeting of the Muslims in Juma Mosque, Delhi.

April, 1. Sir Ibrahim Rahmatollah, former member of the C.L.A. died at the age of 80 in Bombay.

April, 3. Addressing a youth conference, at Madras, Mr. C. Rajgopal Achari observed that following the League-Congress settlement, National Government shall come to exist, even if the British War Cabinet defy at the eleventh hour.

April, 4. In the opening session of the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad, the Quaid-i-Azam explained that whatever proposals, the Cripps Mission might make, the League shall not concede to anything less than Pakistan. The Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim League in London urged the British people to instruct Sir Stafford Cripps to meet the Indians demand.

April, 5. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, in his presidential address of the All-India States Muslim League conference at Allahabad, speaking on the Cripps Mission asked him to elucidate the safeguard of the Muslim interest in the Indian states under the new constitution.

The Subject Committee of the Muslim League in its concluding session at Allahabad confided with the President for expelling Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq from the Muslim League.

The Quaid-i-Azam, addressing the Journalist Association at Allahabad observed that the differences between the Hindus and Muslims did not arise the slightest ill will from his side.

April, 6. Mr. Humayun Kabir of the Azad Muslim Conference declared in a statement on the Cripps Proposal that the problem of India was not constitutional or of future status but of transference of power immediately.

All-India Muslim League in its third session at Allahabad condoled the death of the Nawab of Mamdot.

A resolution moved by Mr. I. H. Isphahani, authorized the President of Muslim League to do all in his power for the betterment of the party.

Another resolution moved by Maulana Hasrat Mohani was turned down.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung presiding the All-India State

Muslim League, at Allahabad declared that his party could only represents the states Muslims in any constitutional set up of the country.

April, 8. All India Women Conference adopted a resolution disapproving the Cripps proposals.

April, 11. The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League rejected the Cripps proposal as impregnable for modifications.

April, 12. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement from New Delhi, appointed a committee consisting of Nawab Mohd Ismail Khan (Chairman) Khwaja Nazimuddin, Cn, Khaliq-uz-Zaman and Shaji Muhammad Isa Khan, in response to the Allahabad Resolution of the All India Muslim League Working Committee of 6th.

April, 15. Gilani Sher Singh speaking at the Anti-Pakistan Akali Conference at Amritsar declared that he was an advocate of the all parties rule guaranteeing religious freedom, in India. Hindu Raj for India will have equal opposition as Muslim Raj, he added.

The Quaid-i-Azam, in a statement from New Delhi assured cooperation for any adjustment if the Leagues demand of Pakistan be accepted by all the parties.

April, 22. Mr. S. Satyamurti, addressing a public meeting at New Delhi appealed to Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam to work in corraboration for the war, putting aside major disputes of their parties. He asserted that it would bring about psychological resolution in the country.

April, 23. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq, Bengal Premier, stressed upon the communal harmony, at a public meeting held at Sirampur, Dacca.

The Madras Congress Legislative Party in a meeting at Madras invited the League to join the National Government. In a resolution the party recommended to the All-India Congress that the League's demand for separation may be accepted.

April, 24. Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, leader of the Bengal Congress Party expressed his surprise at the resolution of the Madras Congress Legislative Party recommending the league separation scheme to the All-India Congress party.

In a press note issued from Delhi, His Majesty approved the promotion of the honorary rank of Sir Sikandar Hayat as Lieut.-Colonel.

Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, President of the

Leauge Defence Committee in a statement from Lucknow declared the objects of the committee as to allay the panic and assist the suffering humanity without any distinction of colour and creed.

April, 28. Sir Stafford Cripps speaking on his mission to India in the Commons explained the communal differences which had taken more crystallized shape. There was no single case of disagreement, he added, which came upon the way in which self-determination should be exercised.

May, 2. Mr. C. Rajgopalacharia's resolution in the All-India Congress Committee, regarding the acknowledgment of the Muslim League claims for partition was rejected by 120 votes against 15. Maulana Azad strongly criticised C. Rajgopalachari on his resolution and called Pakistan scheme as unislamic.

May, 4. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari in a press statement expressed his dissatisfaction on the Congress policy.

May, 9. Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President, Punjab Congress Committee in a press conference at Lahore, endorsed the idea of C. Rajgopalachari and declared it as most effective unity of India move.

May, 10. Mr. Jamnadass M. Mehta (M. L. A. Centre) speaking at a public meeting at Chanpatty Bombay called upon the Hindus to resist Pakistan scheme with all the forces at their command. Mr. V. D. Savarkat also addressed.

Presiding a meeting of the Anti-Pakistan Day, held at Calcutta, Mr. Shyma Prasad Mookerjee asserted that the concept of national unity is so vital and important that it may demand any sacrifice for its security and integrity.

May, 11. The Quaid-i-Azam released to the press Jinnah-Mashriqi correspondence and appealed to the Khaksars to join Muslim League.

May, 13. Pir Illahi Bux in a statement declared Pakistan scheme as impracticable and advised the Congress to adopt the scheme of C. Rajgopalachari tentatively.

Mr. H. S. Suharwardy in a press statement stressed the dire need of at least one corps of Muslim National Guard in each village of the Province.

Addressing the North Arcott District Youths, Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, maintained that Muslim self-rule in their majority area will rob India.

May, 18. Nawab Murshidabad, in a various party meeting, at Calcutta asserted the need for communal harmony in Bengal.

May, 19. Khwaja Nazimuddin, in an interview appreciated the Madras Assembly Congress move and declared it a step towards the Hindu-Muslim unity.

May, 20. Mr. J. B. Kriplani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, criticising Sri. Rajgopalachari, maintained that the British Government will not yield to the Congress demand for National Government, even if the League's claim for Pakistan be realised.

May, 22. Mrs. Sarojni Naidu, presiding a meeting of the International Fellowship Centre at Hyderabad expressed satisfaction on the improved situation in India despite communal indifference and hostile speeches from each group.

May, 24. Mr. Yousuf Mehr Ali, Mayor of Bombay declared at Poona that mere apprehension of its failure had prevented the announcement of the Pakistan scheme by Muslim League.

May, 25. Endorsing the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad, the Andra Provincial Congress Working Committee expressed satisfaction on the step being taken with regard to Hindu-Muslim unity.

May, 27. Achari J. B. Kriplani, denouncing Pakistan in a statement, observed that the Congress, notwithstanding an all India organization, cannot tolerate the goodwill of one community at the expense of another by conceding any mischievous demand inspired by the enemies.

May, 30. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, observed in an interview at Mysore, Pakistan scheme as destruction for Indian unity.

June, 13. Mr. Gandhi declared from Wardhajung, that both Congress and Muslim League would fight to throw the foreign yoke even if they were not on terms.

June, 15. Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in Calcutta endorsed on the Allahbad congress resolution, condemning Mr. Rajgopalachari on his move to concede to Pakistan scheme.

Mr. C. Rajgopalachari desiring the true practice of non-violence in the country urged the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Nehru to work together.

June, 17. Mr. Nehru in a statement from Bombay expressed his willingness to see the Quaid-i-Azam if that could achieve independence of the country.

June, 20. Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq, writing to all prominent Muslim Leaguers proposed a progressive All India Muslim League.

Hindu-Muslim Unity Association met in Calcutta; Nawab Bahadur Murshidabad was in the chair; problems to decrease communal tension were discussed.

June, 22. Quaid-i-Azam in a rejoinder to Mr. Gandhi's statement about the possibilities of Hindu-Muslim settlement after the achievement of independence, expressed his pleasure that he after 22 years of stimulation had after all unmasked himself.

June, 25. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, in an address at Matunga (Bombay) advanced a proposal of Hindu-Muslim unity.

July, 1. Professor Coupland of Oxford University observed about the Cripps Mission that it had opened a new phase of the Indian question.

July, 2. The Quaid-i-Azam in press statement from Bombay reiterated the Congress stood only for a Hindu raj over whole of India; he urged the British Government to divide India, and asserted that partition was the only solution of the Indian problem.

July, 5. Presiding the second state Hindu Mahasabha conference at Banglore (Mysore) Dr. B. S. Moonje declared that Mahasabha movement was strictly national and prepared to deal with any communal problem.

July., 7. In the Sewagram Session of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Gandhi re-asserted his policy towards British Government and the communal problem.

The Muslim League press organ 'Manshoor' realised through its column that Mr. C. Rajgopalachari was trying to effect a settlement between Hindus and Muslims despite strong Congress opposition.

Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, in a public meeting at Madras stated that his concept of Pakistan was not different from that of the Quaid-i-Azam and the Communist.

July., 10. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, in a statement from Madras reiterated that the Quaid-i-Azam and his League will join the Congress in the united front for freedom, if the Congress sacceeds to the partition plan.

July., 11. In a press statement Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq declined to have taken any step towards formation of a Progressive Muslim League, pending submission of final appeal to the Muslim League for rendering him justice.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, replying to an address maintained that Hindus will not permit existence of Pakistan.

July., 13. A meeting of the Hindus-Muslims Women

Unity Committee was held in Dacca at the residence of Nawab Begum.

July, 14. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement from Bombay referred to Mr. Gandhi's article in the 'Harijan' which had invited the League to convert its opposition more moderately.

July., 23. In an interview at Bombay, the Quaid-i-Azam proposed an early meeting of the League Executive Committee to discuss serious situation caused from certain resolution adopted by Congress Working Committee, and speeches of Mr. Gandhi.

July., 24, Mr. B. S. Moonje in a press statement reported about his tour along with Mr. V. G. Deshpande throughout the Madras Presidency.

July., 28. Mr. M. S. Amery, in his inaugural address to the National College, Nagpur, stressed on adopting Cripps proposals. He added that neither the Quaid-i-Azam's demand for Pakistan nor Gandhi's slogan of 'Quit India' could serve any purpose.

July., 31. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement to foreign press accused the Congress for blackmailing the British Oovernment by adopting the decision of the Congress Working Committee of July 14, 1942. He emphasized that acceptance of the Congress demands would mean exclusively Congress Raj under the British patronage over 8 crores of Muslims and other communities.

Aug,, 2. Sardar Patel in a meeting at Surat, maintained that British should only transfer power into the hands of India irrespective of any community, and the Congress shall have it.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji in a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Young Muslim Association appealed not to create better understanding between Hindus and Muslims.

Aug., 4. Sir Taj Bahadur Supro and Mr. Jaykar appealed to all major political parties to convene an all parties conference for discussing matters of mutual interest.

Ang., 5. The Raja of Mahmudabad condemened at Allahabad All-India Congress Committee resolution reiterating the Muslim desire to achieve Pakistan.

Criticising the Quaid-i-Azam from Hyderabad Dr. Syed Abdul Latif suggested to the League to cooperate with the Congress to bring about a revision of Cripps proposal.

Mr. Hamayun Kabir in a statement from Ca'cutta supported Mr. Gandhi's demand.

Aug., 7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a letter to Dr. Abdul Latif said that were the Congress and the League to deliberate jointly they would be allowed to discuss any matter without restriction.

The Quaid-i-Azam branded the Congress Working Committee's resolution as repitition of its September 39's resolution, envisaging the establishment of Hindu Raj in India.

Aug., 8. Abul Kalam Azad speaking before the All-India Congress Committee charged the Muslim League for not willing to bring about communal harmony.

The Quaid-i-Azam rejected the Congress slogan of 'Quit India.

Aug., 15. In an appeal to the Quaid-i-Azam from Madras Mr. C. Rajgopalachari requested him to find a way out of the political deadlock.

Aug., 16. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay considered the political situation in India.

The Quaid-i-Azam in an interview to the Press revealed the Muslim League readiness to participate in a provisional war time Cabinet, on the basis of parity and an assurance of Pakistan after the war.

Aug., 18. The Quaid-i-Azam was authorised by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League to contract Mr. Gandhi for ascertaining if the Congress will cooperate with the League in joining a provisional war time Government.

Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq in an appeal to the Head of the States of U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, and Mr. Churchill stressed that an immediate settlement of the Indian issue was a pre-requisite in world peace.

Aug., 19. Central Council of the All-Bengal Muslim Students League concluding its session in Calcutta adopted resolution of confidence in the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam.

The Transval Muslim League cabled to the Quaid-i-Azam their confidence in his leadership and the policy of the Muslim League, praying that Pakistan shall be established in their lifetime.

Aug., 20. In a Press interview in Bombay the Quaid-i-Azam desired the British Government to set up the provisional war time Government and evinced League's preparedness to cooperate.

Aug., 21. The 'Leader' regretted editorially the Quaid-i-Azam's interview of the 20th.

Mr. G. S. Armudals, President of the theosophic society, Madras christianed the League's outlook "narrow and disruptive".

Aug., 22. Dr. Syed Abdul Latif condemned the League Working Committees Bombay resolution envisaging League's participation to provisional Government.

Aug., 23. Syed Rauf Shah, President of the C.P. and Birar provincial Muslim League supported the League's Bombay resolution.

Bengal Muslim League parliamentary party welcomed the League's Bombay resolution.

Aug., 25. Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan alleged that the Quaid-i-Azam was ignoring his own country and was looking towards Britian for the achievement of Pakistan.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon addressing the students' union, Aligarh proposed the division of India into 5 Dominions united together in a confederal structure.

The Madras presidency Muslim League endorsed the League's Bombay resolution.

Aug., 26. Mr. Hamayun Kabir critised the League's Bombay resolution.

Mr. M. N. Roy commenting on League's Bombay resolution said that were the Government to admit the League into the provisional Government that Government would legitimately claim to represent a bulk of Indian people.

Aug., 28, Mr. Abdul Latif Faruqi, Secretasy, Madras Presidency Muslim League in a statement to the press supported the League Bombay resolution and asserted that the Congress policy would not lead the country anywhere.

A collective fine of Rs. 5,000 was imposed on four villages of the Kuttack District (Urisa) The Muslim villages were exempted by the Government.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League supporting the League's Bombay resolution directed the Bengal's Muslims to steer clear of any embroilments of that 'quit India' movement.

Aug., 29. Mr. Syed Muhammad Hussain, Secretary of the Muslim League party in the Council of States said in a statement that the League's Bombay resolution had "failed to give any lead to the Muslims".

Aug., 30. Mr. Abbas Ali Kamil, Vice-President of the C.P. and Birar Muslim League in a press interview appealed

to the Quaid-i-Azam to strike an understanding with the Congress for solving India's Constitutional tangle.

Khan Abdus Samad Khan, President of the 'Anjuman-i-Vatan' Baluchistan, was along with six other members of the Anjuman arrested under the Act of Defence of India rule.

Sept., 1. Mr. Abdul Latiff Faruqi, Secretary Madras Presidency League, in a statement of Madras supported the Working Committee resolution regarding the constitutional situation but urged upon the Quaid-i-Azam to see Mr. Gandhi for settlement.

Sept., 2. The Committee of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry urged upon the Government to negotiate the leading parties to end the constitutional deadlock.

Sept., 3. The Committee appointed by the Hindu Mahasabha entered into communication with other parties including League. The Mahasabha resolution was also sent.

The Working Committee of the C. P. and Birar Muslim League, at Nagpur, supported the Bombay resolution of the League Working Committee.

Sept.; 4. "Zam Zam" a Muslim paper of Lahore branded the League Working Committee resoultion as an indicator of League's unwillingness to enter into any settlement during the war.

Hakim Adul Jalil, President, Peshawar Congress Committee, in a statement from Peshawar expressed the opinion, that the Congress would accept any scheme concerning the future of the country provided it had the approval of the League and Mahasabha.

Sept., 5. India League in London urged the British Government to take up the question of provisional National Government with the Indian leaders.

Sept., 6. In a statement from Bombay, the Quaid-i-Azam appraciated Muslims indifference towards the Congress mass civil disobedience movement.

Sept., 7. Unveiling the portrait of Mr. G. Hodgson, Sir Muhammad Usman emphasized in Madras the acceptance of the Muslim League as a factor in politics.

Sept., 9. The Maharaja of Indor warned against the possibility of a civil war if the hostile communal groups persisted in their attitude.

Sept., 11. The Raja of Mahmudabad declared in a public meeting at Peshawar the readiness of the Muslims to

co-operate with the Congress if Mr. Gandhi conceded Pakistan.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, speaking of India at Blackpool declare that India was a heterogenous country.

Sept., 12. K. B. Allah Bukhsh, expressed in a statement that Mr. Churchil was attempting to "minimize the widespread discontent in this country.

Sept., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam, at a press conference in New Delhi, said that no political compromise which would in any way militate against the demand for Pakistan, was acceptable to the Muslim League.

K. B. Allah Bukhsh, addressing a press conference in New Delhi, declare that the Muslims were not against independence but a majority of them were opposed to Pakistan.

Sept., 15. The President of the Bengal Legislative Council disallowed three motions of the Muslim League Party to get the House adjourned.

Sept., 17. Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmad; opening the debate on the political situation in the Central Legislative Assembly, opined that the Congress-Muslim League differences were pivoted around question of parity in the Provincial Government and Pakistan issue.

Mr. Arthor Moore advised the British Government, in a press-statement from Calcutta to allow Mr. Jinnah to form a Government.

Syed Sakhawat Hussain criticized from Lucknow Mr. Churchill's statement on India.

Sept., 18. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah speaking in Chungking, recapitulated the Hindu and Muslim points of view regarding the Indian question. The lecture was organized by Sino-British Cultural Association.

Sept., 21. The Communist Party of India appealed to the Government of India to open negotiation with the League and the Congress for establishing a provisional Government.

Sept., 22. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, speaking in the Bengal Lelislative Assembly; drew the attention of the House, to Muslim grievances regarding appointments Air Raid Precaution Service.

Sept., 23. The Central Legislative Assembly passed the Muslim League resolution on Khaksars moved by Sir Raza Ali.

The Muslim League Party's attempt for the application of communal ratio in the A. R. P. and other services in Bengal

was rejected by the Bengal Legislatives Assembly by 108 votes to 45. European party abstained.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan convened a meeting of the Khudai Khidmatgar worker at Peshawar.

Sept., 25. Mr. A. R. Siddiqi resolutioned alleging the failure of the Government in not fixing fair price for Jute was rejected by the Bengal Legislative Assembly by 97 votes to 43.

Sept., 26. K. B. Allah Bukhsh denouced his titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "O. B E." as a protest against British Government's attitude towards India.

Sept., 27. Large number of the members of the Bombay Muslim League appealed to the Quaid-i-Azam to exert his influence for Congress-League unity and the formation of the Provisional Government.

Sept., 30. Mr. Hamayun Kabir, Presided over a public meeting organized by the Bengali Muslim Samiti. The meeting urged upon the Government for the formation of provisional Government and the independence of India.

Oct., 1. Muslim members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly grouped themselves into an "Independent Muslim Assembly party within the progressive coalition party itself. In a public-meeting organized by the Bengal Muslim Samiti at Calcutta. Sir P. C. Roy's message urging liquidation of communal differences was read.

Oct.. 3. Sir Sikandar Hayat reply to a welcome address at Firozpur declared that it was unwise for any party "to hold up the political progress of the whole of India by resisting that (Pakistan) demand".

Oct. 5. Dr. Syed Abdul Latif commented upon Mr. Amery's Caxton Hall speech and said that it should "serve as an eye-opener to Muslim League".

Oct., 7. Allah Bukhsh, President of the Azad Muslim Conference, disclosed at Delhi the Azad Muslim's plan for India's future—linguistic provinces with a right of self-determination and succession.

Oct., 10. Sir Hug Dow, the Sind Governor dismissed Mr. Abdullah Bukhsh and invited Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah to form the new cabinet. Mr. Allah Bukhsh recognised the Governor's constitutional rights to dismiss him in a Karachi press-statement.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon, speaking at Peshawar assured audience of the genuineness of Sir Stafford Cripps offer.

Oct., 11. H. E. H. the Nizam issued an official appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Quaid-i-Azam in his Eid day message to the Muslim from Delhi urged upon the community for taking "a solemn vow" for creating Pakistan.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon appealed to the staff and students of Islamia College, Peshawar to throw in their lot with the rest of the Muslims of India.

Oct.. 12. The Muslim Club, Lahore attempted to further communal friendship by holding an inter-communal function in connection with the Eid-day celebrations.

Oct., 14. Pirzada Abdus-Sattar and Pir Ilahi Bukhsh resigned from the Sind Cabinet. Later Pir Ilahi Bukhsh joined the Hidayat-Ullah cabinet.

Oct., 19. Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro and Mr. M. H. Gazdar joined Hidayat-Ullah's coalition cabinet as League nominees.

Oct., 20. In an interview at Karachi, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat-Ullah denied his having joined the League and declared "I am an Indian first and Muslim afterwards".

Oct., 21. Mr. C. Rajgopal Achari urged the British Government to establish provisional Government in India under the scheme outlined by him. He revealed that the Muslim League would not reject his scheme.

Oct., 22. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah finalized his coalition Ministry.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan declared at Peshawar that the Congress wanted India's Independence and did not want to help the Axis.

Oct. 23. The Working Committee of the Bihar provincial Muslim League, meeting at Patna endorsed the League's Bombay resolution and expressed its confidence in the leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Oct., 26. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan presided over in an All-Bengal Muslim League Students Anti-Fascisit Conference at Faridpur organized to promote resistance against Japanese menace.

Oct , 27. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan attempting to defy an order prohibiting his entry in the Mardan district was arrested at Peshawar.

Oct., 29. Sir M. Aziz-ul-Haq, Indian High Commissioner in London, speaking to the East India Association, hoped for the conferment of Dominion status on India.

Oct., 30. Muslims ef Tallicherry requested the Quaid-i-Azam to solve the country's political deadlock.

Oct., 31. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a press statement from New Delhi, declared that Pakistan was an article of faith with the Muslims of India.

Nov., 1. Dr. G. S. Arundale branded in an interview League's two-nation theory as an obstacle to the materialization of Rajgopal Achari's political panacae.

Nov., 2. Mr. C. Rajgopal Achari announced in a public meeting at Madras that Mr. Jinnah's demand for self-determination would not be affected by his constitutional scheme.

Nov.. 4. Young Men's crescent society, Triplicane, held a public meeting to celebrate King Akbar's four-hundreth anniversary.

Replying to a question in the Punjab Assembly, Malik Sikandar Hayat Khan informed the House that the Government were ready for the removal of the ban on Khaksar provided they pledged to remain peaceful and observe the Government restrictions imposed upon them.

Nov., 5. Mr. M. A. Khuro and Mr. M. H. Guzdar, in a press-conference at Lahore said that Mr. Jinnah was satisfied with the explanations regarding the entry of the League members in the Sind Cabinet.

Nov., 7. Commenting upon the Punjab Premier's statement in the Punjab Assembly regarding the removal of ban on the Khaksars, Allama Mashriqi agreed in a press statement.

Nov., 8. The League Working Committee (at New Delhi) passed resolutions on Sind and collective fines.

Nov., 9. In his opening address to the League Council the Quaid-i-Azam repeated League's stand regarding Pakistan and its attitude towards the proposed Provisional Government.

In a meeting at New Delhi, the Azad Muslim Board congratulated Mr. Allah Bukhsh for his denunciation of British title.

Nov., 10. The Azad Muslim Board, in a meeting at Delhi, asked the Muslims to expose the British allegation that the Muslims did not want freedom and a National Government.

Nov., 11. A deputation selected by the League Council waited on the Overseas Member, Government of India, in New Delhi, in connection with restrictions on Haj pilgrims. The Law Member, Sir Sultan Ahmad was also present.

Nov., 12. In a personal interview the Viceroy disallowed Mr. Rajgopalachari to see Mr. Ghandhi in Jail.

Nov., 14. Presiding over the All-India Muslim Students Federation at Jullundur, the Quaid-i-Azam emphasized the student's role in the realization of Pakistan scheme.

Nov., 15. In the second session of the All-India Muslim students' conference at Jullundur the Quaid-i-Azam repeated the League offer to join the provisional Government provided League's self-determination demand was conceded to.

Nov., 17. In his presidential address to the Punjab League Conferenee at Lyallpur Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din declared that the Pakistan scheme was beneficial for the entire population of India.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan declared in the Punjab League session that the Punjab Government had recommended to the Government of India the removal of ban on the Khaksars as Allama Mashriqi had agreed to the Government's conditions.

Nov., 18. Opening the Punjab League Conference at Lyallpur the Quaid-i-Azam clarified his Jullundur speech regarding the formula of self-dstermination.

Nov., 19. The Punjab Muslim League urged the Government to lift the ban on the Khaksars. A resolution was adopted expressing full confidence in the leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam.

The Sind Government also recommended the Government of India to remove the ban on the Khaksars.

Nov., 20. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan suggested the Congress to agree with Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan scheme for the solution of Indian problem.

Nov., 21. At a press conference in Lahore the Quaid-i-Azam said that Mr. Gandhi could announce the abandonment of civil disobedience movement from the same jail from where Muslims Azad could issue instructions to the Sind Congress party regarding the formation of Ministry in that province.

Nov., 22. Referring to the Quaid-i-Azam's statement at Lahore that Muslims should achieve Pakistan at every cost, Master Tara Singh challenged the Muslims if they could achieve the object after the Indians unitedly (including Muslims) drive the English out of the sub-continent.

Nov., 23. Sardar Baldev Singh, Minister for Development, in a statement from Lahore emphasized the importance of settling the communal dispute in the Punjab.

Speaking to a distinguished gathering at London on the four-hundreth anniversary of Akbar, Mr. Amery emphasized to observe the golden principles of tolerance and unity in India for future greatness.

Nov., 25. Sir Jogender Singh, Education Member of the Government of India, speaking in a meeting of Delhi students as had Mr. Jinnah to accept the right of self-determination of the non-Muslims of the Punjab on his own lines.

The nationalist Muslim students of Lucknow deplored the League negative policy and appealed the leaders to end the political deadlock.

The Mahraja of Kapurthala appealed for unity among Indians.

Dec., 3. Mr. Allah Bukhsh in a press statement from Karachi supported Pakistan scheme if it were to oppose the Hindus plan of Akhand Hindustan.

Dec., 4. A committee of the All-India States Muslim League met with Nawab Bahdur Yar Jang in the chair to consider the future constitution change to India.

Dec., 5. Allama Mashriqi issued a statement regarding lifting ban on the Khaksar Organization.

Dec., 9. The Punjab Government following the announcement of the Premier of the Punjab, recommended lifting of the ban from the Khaksars provided they abandon military drills and carrying of belchas.

Dec., 16. In a statement from Rawalpind, Mr. Choturam, Revenue Minister, Punjab, resented Pro-Pakistan pulicy of Sri Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. C. Rajgopalachari.

Dec., 17. The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League in a meeting at Calcutta resented the Government attitude for suspending the publication of 'Azad'.

Dec., 20. The WorkingCommittee of the Nikhil Banga Bengali Musulman Students Society in an emergent joint meeting urged for immediate organization of the All-India Progressive body.

Dec., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam sympathizing with the Bengal sufferers of the cyclones, contributed personally Rs. 1,000 for the relief fund.

Dec., 24. The Bombay Provincial Muslim League in a resolution adopted resented the Viceroy's speech on Indian unity uniting the Muslims for their right of self-determination.

Dec., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking on his 64th birthday ceremony celebrated by the Delhi Provincial Muslim

League substantiated the demand for Pakistan, and declared that no power on earth can deter muslims for its realization.

Dec., 26. Sir Sikandar Hayat died in Lahore of hea failure.

Dec., 28. Master Tara Singh presiding over the Akali Conference at Simla observed that Sikhs would suffer most if Pakistan came into being ; he was therefore the top opponent of the scheme.

A communique from New Delhi declared lifting of ban from the Khaksar organziation in all provinces including the capital.

Eec., 29. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, in his presidential address of the 24th session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Cauanpur, opposing the Pakistan scheme maintained that Hindus were in fact the overwhelming majority, and the muslims were in minority and should be considered on the world formula framed by the League of Nations.

The Punjab, Bombay and U. P. Government lifted the ban imposed on the Khaksars.

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Jan., 2. Allama Mashriqi advised the Khaksars (at Delhi) to work for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Allah Bukhsh, President of the Azad Muslim Board appealed the Quaid-i-Azam to creat atmosphere for the formation of a National Government based on a Congress-League settlement.

Jan., 6. The Government lifted the ban on the Khaksars to N. W. F. Province and in Bengal.

Jan., 10. The council of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore resolved to commensorate the memory of the late Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan by building "Sikandar Hall" and Sir Sikandar Military Academy in the Islamia College for girls and for boys respectively.

Jan., 17. K. M. Munshi, inaugurating the Nagpur press club branded the Pakistrn scheme as the creation of the British Government,

Jan., 24. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a meeting of the Muslim Federation in Bombay, held Mr. Gandhi responsible for the "present deadlock".

Malik Khizar Hayat Khan, Tiwana was elected leader of the Punjab Unionist Party at the first meeting of the party at Lahore.

Jan., 30. The Bengal League Working Committee, at Kishore-gunj, passed a number of resolution, concerning Hindu-Muslim question.

Feb., 1. The Quaid-i-Azam, while addressing the students of Ismail College, Bombay, emphasized the League's demand for Pakistan and urged the two leading parties to make common cause against the British.

In the annual conference at Patna, the Bihar Muslim League draw its attention of the Government to the shortage of small coins.

Feb., 9. Dr. P. Subbarayan, in a press statement, appealed to the Quaid-i-Azam to break the political deadlock in the country.

Feb., 10. The Bengal Leauge Working Committee nominated the Quaid-i-Azam for presiding over the next All-India Legaue session.

Feb., 13. Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, in his convocation speech at Aligarh University branded the Hindu-Muslim problem as that between two brothers, who after separation, would live cordially.

Feb., 15. The Quaid-i-Azam excused himself to join the proposed conference at Delhi to discuss the situation arising out of Gandhi's fast.

Feb., 23. Leaders of the Official Congress Party, and of the League opposition participated in the general discussion of the Budget.

March, 3. The Central Legislative Assembly passed Mr. A. Gandhi's Bill to improve the administration of Muslim *wakfs* in Delhi province-

A resolution on Pakistan, moved by Mr. G. M. Syed, a member of the League Working Committee was passed by the Sind Legisiative Assembly.

March, 7. The Quaid-i-Azam was re-elected the League President.

On the unanimous recommendation of the provincial branches the League council re-elected the Quaid-i-Azam as its President. In the same session, Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana explained the position of the League members in the Punjab Assembly.

March, 9. Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Commerce and Labour made a statement in the Bengal Legislative Council on the food situation. This was done due to a League opposition resolution.

March, 10. The Central Legislative Assembly rejected

Mr. Yusuf Haroon's cut-motion to discuss the administration of Martial law in Sind.

March, 10. Sir Muhammad Usman, member for posts and Air services, on a supplementary question by Hussain Imam, assured that the Government were considering to protect the interests of minorities in his department.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, in a press statement, branded the passage of the Pakistan resolution by the League majority in the Sind Assembly as an indicator of its general policy in future.

An amendment seeking to censure the Government failure to control the food problem moved by the League opposition was voted down.

March, 14. In his presidential address at the 4th All-India Akali Conference at Bhowarigarh (Patiala State) urged upon the Hindus to accept the Azad Punjab scheme which would free both of them from Muslim domination;

March, 23. The Quaid-i-Azam in a message to the Muslims of India on Pakistan Day declared the day as most significant.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, presiding over the Pakistan Day meeting at Calcutta expressed the hope that Mr. Gandhi would soon bring about reconciliation between the two communities. A censure motion was moved by Mr. Tamiz-ud-Din on behalf of the League opposition in the Bengal Assembly against the demand for a grant under general administration.

March, 25. 5 League candidates were elected to the Bengal council.

March, 26. Presiding over the Third Prachar conference of the Sikhs of Northern India, Sardar Gurbux Singh Naurang of Lahore expressed the Sikh willingness to abandon communal aspirations if the Musllms and other minorities do so.

March, 29. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq resigned his office as Chief Minister of Bengal.

March, 30. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, leader of the League Assembly party, had a long discussion with the Governor of Bengal.

April, 5. The All-India Kisan Conference criticized the Viceroy's refusal to permit the leaders to see Mr. Gandhi in Jail.

April, 9. Begum Maulana Azad died at Calcutta.

April, 13. The Hindu Nationalist party in the Bengal Legislature under the presidentship of S. P. Mukherjee passed a resolution regretting League's unwillingness to work with other Muslim groups in an all party Ministry.

April, 20. In the Muslim chamber of commerce at Calcutta G. A. Dosani, regretted the Government inactivity regarding the food situation.

April, 24, A Hindu-Muslim Ministry with Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din as Chief Minister was formed in Bengal.

April, 24. The Quaid-i-Azam expressed in the League Annual session at Delhi his readiness to welcome League-Congress settlement. He explained the nature of Government under Pakistan.

April, 25. In the open session of the All-India League at Delhi, the House condoled the demise of Sir Abdullah Haroon and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, M. Z. L. Lari's Anti-Asiatic Bill was adopted.

April, 26. In its last sitting the League empowered the Quaid-i-Azam for the next year to take necessary steps for the furtherance of the League objects.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang presided over the 4th session the All-India States League at Delhi.

At a meeting of the League's women Branch at Delhi, with Lady Haroon in the chair, the women assured the Quaid-i-Azam of their full support.

April, 28. The All India Momin Conference at Delhi claimed that it represented the 4½ crores of Momins.

The Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist League criticized the Quaid-i-Azam's speech and the proceedings of the League.

Addressing a public meeting at Lahore, Dr. S. P. Mukkerjee pointed out that the Muslim League was ready to cooperate with the Hindus on the basis of Pakistan.

April, 30. Mr. Syed Budrudduja, an independent Muslim was elected Mayor of Calcutta defeating the Muslim League candidate.

May, 1. In his presidential address at the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference he told that the division of India would not solve the communal problem and characterised it ruinous for India.

May, 3. The Quaid-i-Azam, while condemning the newspapers reaction in Britian to the League session characterized the League policy as one of realizm.

May, 10. The Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee pointed out in a resolution that the Quaid-i-Azam suggested to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress to agree to a cent-per-cent transfer of power to the League.

May, 12. Dr. Ambedkar in a Bombay interview suggested that the Pakistan issue be settled as a preliminary for the framing of a constitution for India.

May, 13. The Secretary of State for India replied in negative in the House of Commons to a question that whether Mr. Jinnah was likely to be intended for his recent appeal for joint Hindu-Muslim action against the British.

May, 14. Official news reported at Karachi that Mr. Allah Bakhsh was shoot dead at Shikarpur.

The Muslim conference deputation, headed by Mir Waiz Yusaf, waited on Maharaj Singh, Prime Minister of Kashmir demanding the establishment of responsible Government.

May, 16. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din restated the policy of the New Bengal Ministry.

Malik Barkat Ali hailed Dr. Ambedkar's proposai regarding the political situation created Pakistan scheme.

May, 17. In a press statement at Bombay, Nawazada Mumtaz Ali Khan appreciated the Hindu's appreciation to the conciliatory speech of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Dr. Savarkar of the Hindu Mahasabha replied to Mr. Tara Singh that wherever the League was in majority the the Hindus and Sikhs should join the coalition ministry.

May, 26. The Government of India denied Mr. Gandhi's request to forward his letter to Mr. Jinnah.

May, 27. The "Times" deplored the constitutional deadlock as it was obivous from the Government refusal to allow Mr. Gandhi to write to Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. P. C. Joshi, Secretary, Communist party, in an address at Bombay, resquested M. Jinnah to fight for the release of Mr. Gandhi.

May, 28. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement on the Government communique replied that the letter of Mr. Gandhi to him could only be considered for entangling League with the Government only to serve his personal release.

Mr. Rajgopalacharia stated from Madras that refusing Jinnah-Gandhi meeting at this juncture was a crime.

May, 30. Mr. Rajgopalacharia in a statement apprised

the Quaid-i-Azam to call on All-Parties conference considering constitutional deadlock.

June, 2. Mr. Jamnadas Metha criticized the Quaid-i-Azam's attitude regarding Mr. Gandhi's letter.

June, 3. Malik Khizar Hayat endorsed in a statement the Jinnah-Sikandar pact.

June, 4. The Quaid-i-Azam observed that the Congress decision of 8th August last was a declaration of war against the Muslims.

June, 5. In a telegram to the Quaid-i-Azam Allama Mashriqi felt anxiety over his refusal to see Mr. Gandhi.

June, 11. Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din was appointed a member of the All India League Defence Council.

June, 13. The Sind League in a resolution confided in the leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam and resolved to achieve Pakistan at any cost. The Quaid-i-Azam was present.

June, 20. Replying to an address of the Muslim Chambers of Commerce the Quaid-i-Azam emphasized the fundamental economic values in the progress of a nation.

June, 23. Madras Provincial Khaksar Organization in a meeting at Triplicane deplored the economic and political situation in the country and requested the Quaid-i-Azam to see Mr. Gandhi in Jail.

July, 5. Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din, the Chief Minister of Bengal, placed before the Assembly a statement on the food situation presented by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Civil Supplies Minister.

July, 7. The Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, made a statement on the food situation in the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

July, 11. The Hindu-Muslim Unity Association met in the Town Hall, Calcutta. The need for Hindu-Muslim unity was emphasized.

July, 12. The Government of Bengal handling of the food situation was criticized in the Bengal Legislative Council.

In the Sind Legislative Assembly, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's Ministry was for the first time defeated when Mir Bundeh Ali Khan Talpur's counter-motion regarding the adjournment of the revised land revenue assessment was carried by 24 to 12 votes.

July, 13. About 25 members participated in the debate on the food problem in the province in the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

July, 17. The Sind League Assembly Party in a meeting at Karachi assured its loyalty to the League.

July, 18. The Quaid-i-Azam while replying to the welcome address presented to him by the Anjuman-i-Islamia Quetta, was pleased over the awakening of the people.

July, 24. Allama Mashriqi advised his followers to remove their red armlets in response to Government orders.

July, 25. The Quaid-i-Azam while replying to a communication from Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan of the Punjab Assembly declared the death of the Unionist Party after the Sikandar-Jinnah pact.

July, 26. The Quaid-i-Azam was attacked by a Muslim visitor who came to interview him in Bombay.

July, 30. A resolution condemning the attack on the Quaid-i-Azam, and congratulating him on his escape was passed by the Central Legislative Assembly.

July, 31. The manifesto, issued by the Muslim Majlis (Calcutta), stated to foster the cause of unity of India.

Master Tara Singh stated at Lahore that the Azad Punjab Scheme was meant for the protection of the Sikhs from the communal domination of the Muslims.

Aug., 25. Mr. V. D. Savarkar recognized in a press conference at Nagpur Mr. Jinnah's two nation theory.

Aug., 25. The Muslim League dissented to the passage of the University Act Amendment Bill without a division.

While inaugurating the silver Jubilee celebrations of the Government Muhammadan College at the College ground (Madras) Sir Arthur Hope declared open the Islamic History and Culture Exhibition organized in that connection.

Aug., 31. Appeals for funds to relieve the suffering of the people of Bengal, due to food shortage, were made by the Quaid-i-Azam from Bombay and the Hindu leaders from Madras and Patna.

Sept., 6. The facts put in the Kashmir government press note on his externment from Kashmir were refuted by Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur at a press conference held at Hyderabad.

Sept., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam, in an interview to foreign press correspondents declared the recognition of Pakistan scheme a condition for any settlement in India.

Sept., 26. An official report received at Srinagar told seven persons killed and nine injured resulting from police firing in Jammu on Sept., 24. Twenty-five policemen were also injured.

Oct., 1. In an Eid-day message (from Bombay) to Muslims, the Quaid-i-Azam reviewed the League achievements in the past year.

Oct., 19. The Bombay League Working Committee requested the All-India League Council that the League members should disasociate themselves from the Khaksar movement.

Oct., 30. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Nawab Muhamad Ismail Khan in a press statement described their impressions on the distressed situation in Bengal.

Oct., 31. Interviewed on the Bengal famine situation the Quaid-i-Azam declined to hold responsible any body for the present.

Nov., 9. Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, accepted the resolution of the League Party and urged stabitization of prices.

Nov., 10. The Punjab League Assembly Party at a meeting in Lahore amended its constitution subjecting its members to the control of the League Parliamentary Board,

Nov., 12. The Bouncil of the Bengal League at a meeting in Calcutta attributed a food crises in Bengal to the policy of the bureaucracy.

Nov., 14. The League Council re-elected the Quaid-i-Azam as the President for the next day.

The League Council (New Delhi) banned the entry of the League members in the Khaksar movement.

Nov., 15. The League Council, it its last session at New Delhi, passed a resolution on the food situation in India.

Nov., 18. The League's amendment regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission was rejected.

Nov., 29. Mr. Kumar Ganganand Sinha, President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference at Chapra declared that the food problem has shown the hollowness of the Pakistan scheme because this cannot be solved without provincial dependence.

Nov., 30. Maulana Muhammad Ruhel Amin resigned (from Calcutta) the membership of the Leauge.

Dec., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam, President of the League session at Karachi, was taken in procession to Haroonabad to unfurl the League Flag.

Dec., 24. The Quaid-i-Azam, in his Karachi sesssion speech expressed his willingness to come to an understanding with the Government or the Hindus on honourable terms.

Dec., 25. In a resolution, the Subject Committee of the

All-India Muslim League appointed a committee of action to propagate the Pakistan scheme and to look after the social and economic uplift of the Muslims.

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Jan., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam demanding Pakistan in an interview at Karachi noted no change in the Hindu policy towards Muslims as substantiated by conferences of Hindu Mahasabha and several federation at Amritsar and Bombay.

Jan., 6. The Quaid-i-Azam citing the letter of Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy (Jan. 19, 1942) in a Karachi interview again pointed out the no-change policy of Congress.

Jan., 7. Sir Frank Brown speaking before the Baptist Board in London traced the course of commonalism in India to the gradual transfer of power and Indian parties struggle to get into power, and further that the spirit of nationalism had been awackened by the British themselves.

Jan., 11. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha charged that Muslim ministers of Bengal were clinging to their offices for their anti-Hindu party policy.

Jan., 20. The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, speaking at Intermediate College, Banglore declared that he stood for discussions with Mr. M. A. Jinnah and not that he should give up his demand for Pakistan.

Feb., 3. The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League wounded up its sittings at Lahore with steps to strengthen its organizations.

Feb., 5. "Indian Affairs" of the India-Burma Association wrote that economically speaking, the creation of Pakistan would mean that India would cease to be one of the greatest internal free trade areas of the world.

March, 10. The Quaid-i-Azam, speaking before the Aligarh Union declared that conceding to Pakistan demand would mean freedom both for Hindus and Muslims.

March, 13. The Congress, the League and the Nationalists joined the Central Legislative Council to pass by 50 to 48 votes on the cut-motion of Mr. Abdul Qayyum (Congress) as a mark of "refusal of supplies".

March, 18. The Quaid-i-Azam inaugurated the annual session of the Punjab Muslims Students Federation and claimed that 99% of the Muslims were behind the League.

March, 21. The Bengal League Council at a meeting

at Calcutta resolved to criticise the alleged attempts to stop agriculturists to sell their goods to the Government.

March, 23. The Calcutta Muslim League observing "Pakistan Day" resolved in a meeting that real freedom could only be attained by giving independence to both Hindu and Muslim nations.

April, 5. A Government press-note declared for the inclusion of the representatives of the League, Hindu Mahasabha, Congress, Communists, Labour Organizations, and the Redical Democratic Party in the "Food Committees" to be established throughout Bengal.

April, 7. Sir Chotu Ram in the annual session of All-India Jat Mahasabha at Lyallpur replied to the criticism of the Sabha by the Quaid-i-Azam in his speech at Lahore.

April, 9. Sir Nazimuddin Chief Minister of Bengal, presiding over a Pakistan Conference at Gaya declared that Britain having conceded the Pakistan demand in principle would accept the whole in view of its similar liabilities in other parts of the world.

April, 11. The Hindu leaders of the Punjab in an informal meeting at Lahore called upon the Hindus to unite and oppose the formation of any Muslim League Ministry in the province.

April, 11. Mr. A. K. Fazal-ul-Haq ex-Premier of Bengal welcomed the proposed Nationalist Muslims Conference to be held at Delhi on the 6th, 7th and 8th of May.

April, 16. Sir Aziz-ul-Haq, while presiding over the All-India Muslim Education Conference proposed that a committee consisting amongst others, of Prof. A. V. Hill, Sir Zia-ud-Din, Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, had recommended the setting up of a scientific and technological institute at Aligarh.

April, 17. Maulana Obaidullah, President of the Reception Committee of the Sind Jamiat said at Karachi that unlike many Indian Muslims he thought the Muslim question in the terms of a modern European citizen.

April, 22. Many Sikh M. L. As. meeting under the chairmanship of Sardar Harnam Singh, President Central Sikh League resolved to oppose the foundation of any League coalition ministry and to support the Unionist Ministry.

April, 25. K. B., G. A. Dossani, President of the annual meeting of Muslim Chamber of Commerce declared that it was difficult to get salt outside Calcutta at reasonable price.

April, 27. The Quaid-i-Azam-Khizar Hayat, talks ended in a fiasco at Lahore.

April, 30. The Punjab Muslim League Conference resolved over the dismissal of Captain Shoukat Hayat Khan from the Punjab Ministry.

April, 30. Sardar Baldev Singh, speaking on the Punjab Ministerial Development pointed out the danger of communal bitterness involved in it.

May, 2. The Quaid-i-Azam issued a rejoinder in reply to a statement by a non-Muslims Ministers over the discussions with the Punjab Premier for the formation of a League-coalition Ministry.

May, 4. Mr. Mirza Zafar Hussain, Secretary of the All-India Shia Conference declared that he was going to talk over the status of Shias with the Quaid-i-Azam in Pakistan and not that the Conference had agreed to the Pakistan demand.

May, 8. Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha characterized the reply of the Quaid-i-Azam to the non-Muslim Minister's statement, following the failure of the Quaid-i-Azam—Khizar talks, as "arrogant and insulting" and promised suitable action by Mahasabha.

May, 8. Nationalist Muslims resolved in New Delhi for the formation of a National Government and working out the principles to solve the communal problem.

May, 9. Allama Mashriqi, wrote to the Quaid-i-Azam urging him to see Mr. Gandhi and try to work out a concord.

May, 9. Mr. G. M. Syed, the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League deposed that the League had never been against Mr. Gandhi's release.

May, 14. Mr. G. M. Syed, at the annual meeting of the Sind Muslim League at Karachi emphasized the ideal of service and pointed out the dangers to the organization in forsaking it.

May, 14. K. B. Sheikh Mohammad Jan, Secretary-General of the All-India Muslim Majlis in a statement to the Calcutta Press declared that the Nationalist Muslims meeting in India had rendered a great service in forming the Majlis on All-India basis.

May, 15. Mr. Gandhi, replying to the telegram of Mr. Mashriqi for a meeting with the Quaid-i-Azam said that his previous years' offer still stood for talks with the Quaid-i-Azam and that he would be ready as soon as he improved in health.

May, 15. The All-India Muslim League's Committee of Action extended up to May 22 the time given to Malik Khizer

Hayat Khan to explain his stand on the points raised in Mr. Liaquat Ali's letter to him.

May, 17. Mr. A. M. Khwaja, President of the newly formed All-India Muslim Majlis explained in a statement the circumstances leading to its formation.

May, 18. Mr. Gandhi's letter of May, 4, 1943 to the Quaid-i-Azam urging to solve the problem, as men resolved to do it, was released to the press.

May, 19. K. B. Hashem Ali Khan, ex-Minister, Bengal, described Pakistan as 'negative of Islamic Principles' in a joint meeting of the Bengal Provincial League—and the Jamait-e-Ulema, held at Calcatta.

May, 25. Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier N.W.F.P. in a statement to the press at Peshawar welcomed the possibility of an accord on Hindu-Muslim question between Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam.

May, 29. Mr. Rasul Khan Pathan described Pakistan as the symbol of Indian Independence and that the principle of self-determination and division on national basis led to it. He was speaking at the seventh session of the Boroda State Muslim Conference.

May, 29. The Delhi Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulema, in its concluding session demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all politically detained.

May, 29. Mr. Naryana Reddi presided the 4th Andhra conference held at Bhongni, Hyderabad (Deccan). He pleaded for the inclusion of the representatives of the Andhra Mahasabha, the Karnatak Conferences and the Ittihadi Muslims in the Executive council of the Nizam.

May, 30. Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, (President Punjab Muslim League) in a press interview urged a Gandhi-Jinnah Pact as the most urgent need of the hour.

June, 3. Dr. N. B. Khare, commonwealth relations Member, Government of India, speaking in an inter-communal meeting at Simla, spoke against the religion as a basis of all communal troubles and their source.

June, 5. Malik Khizr Hayat Khan at a press conference in Simla said that he was expelled because he refused to deviate from a position accepted by the Muslim League and the Quaid-i-Azam for six years which it now opposed.

June, 8. The Three Muslim Ministers of the Punjab, Mian Abdul Haye (Education); Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari (Public Works) and Major Nawab Ashiq

Hussain resigned from the Muslim League.

June, 10. The Three Muslim Ministers resignation from the League was taken as the beginning of the League-Unionsit breakup, in Lahore.

June, 11. Mr. Mumtaz Daultana, General Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League declared that the League because of idealogical and practical reasons stood for a speedy Allies victory over Germany.

June, 11. Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, member of the Council of States in a statement from Simla refused to believe that there was any difference between the League and the Congress attitude towards war as the former claimed, being of no practical contribution to the war effort.

June, 13. The Begnal Provincial Committee of the Majlis-e-Ahrar in Calcutta, with Nawab Bahadur of Dacca in the chair, called upon the Quaid-i-Azam to state his stand towards the holiganism against the Ahrar.

June, 16. The Bengal Legislative Assembly resumed its debate on a non-official resolution relating to the appointments of Muslims and scheduled caste under the Government.

June, 19. Mr. M. N. Mitter, the General Secretary of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha criticized the Government's directives to Food Committees for the introduction of ratio of 50/50 between Hindu and Muslim leaders being greatly detrimental to the interests of Hindu community.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan opened the Muslim Students Federation Conference at Rawalpindi under the chairmanship of Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan. He saw an independent India of the future with ten crores of its Muslims completely free from the domination of the Hindus and the British.

June, 20. The Working Committee of the All-India Majlis-e-Ahrar resolved at Sialkot that all the Hindus and most of the Muslims were tired of the picture of Pakistan painted by the Quaid-i-Azam and that he would not achieve his ideal.

June, 24. Malik Khizer Hayat Tiwana offered in a statement from Lahore that he was prepared to an arbitration by a Muslim Judge of the High Court or a mutually agreed Muslim Judge of one of the High Courts on his dispute over the existence of Jinnah-Sikandar Pact with the Quaid-i-Azam.

June, 25. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, President of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, speaking at a

meeting in Srinagar refused to believe that the Quaid-i-Azam could effect any change in Kashmir politics.

June, 25. Mr. Bahadur Khan (formerly Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang), President of the All-India States Muslim League and Hyderabad State Muslimeen died at Hyderabad.

July, 1. The Working Committee of the All-India Majlis-e-Ahrar rejected in its meeting at Lahore the invitation of the Quaid-i-Azam to join the League.

July, 3. Syed Badruduja, ex-Mayor of Calcutta strongly spoke against the Pakistan scheme and criticised the League Ministers at the meeting of Lahore District Majlis-e-Ahrar Conference.

July, 4. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary-General of the League while in Srinagar fixed the meeting of All-India League Council on 30th and the 31st July to be held in Lahore.

July, 7. The Working Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League demanded in its resolution passed at Karachi that the Sind Ministry should resign.

July, 8. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President Hindu Mahasabha in an interview at New Delhi claimed that the Sabha was more national than Congress which favoured the Muslims.

July, 9. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, said at Panchgani that the time demanded that he should take the public into confidence to reach an accord with the Quaid-i-Azam.

July, 10. A Six-Muslim Association's deputation met and requested Malik Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana, the Punjab Premier to reorientate his policy towards the Muslim League.

July, 11. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru from Allahabad, welcomed the Jinnah-Rajgopalachari correspondence to solve the crisis.

July, 11. The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha urged in a resolution from New Delhi that Hindus had suffered under the Muslim League Ministry and called upon the Hindus and other non-Muslims to withdraw cooperation with the Muslim League.

July, 14. A joint statement signed by Sardar Santosh Singh, M.L.A., Sardar Harnam Singh, President All-India Sikh League, Sardar Joginder Sing and others, strongly opposed the Jinnah-Rajgopalachari Communal Formula supported by Mr. Gandhi and declared it to be against the Congress assurances given to Sikhs at its Lahore session of 1929.

July, 15. Mr. Rasul Khan, President of the Baroda

State Muslim League presided over a meeting of the All-India States Muslim League's Working Committee at Nagpur.

July, 16. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari in an interview at Panchgani welcomed Mr. Gandhi's support to his formula and declared that there was no way out than disregard Mahasabha's opposition to the Leagues demands. Because Mahasabha's plea would mean continuing of the crises and of the British rule.

July, 16. Dr. Shyama Parashad Mukkerjee criticized Mr. Rajgopalachari's terms to the Quaid-i-Azam and characterized it as an attempt to placate the latter.

July, 17. Sir Nazimuddin inaugurated the Rangpur District Muslim League Conference. He declared that League alone could ensure the political existence of the Muslims but added that League should now work for the general welfare of the Muslim masses.

July, 18. The Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League discussed the resolution of the Provincial Leagues Working Committee calling upon the Ministry to resign.

July, 20. Mr. Savarkar, President Hindu Mahasabha, criticised Messrs. Gandhi and Rajgopalachari for conceding to Pakistan demand without consulting other organizations, particularly the Sabha. The statement was issued from Bombay.

July, 22. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, asked the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha to observe the 1st week of August as Akhund Hindustan and Anti-Pakistan week, as a mark of protest against Jinnah-C. Rajgopalachari.

July, 22. The Executive Committee of National Christian Party of Bombay resolved in favour of the C. R. Formula and demanded Mr. Gandhi's support for it.

July, 23. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labour Member, Government of India welcomed Mr. Gandhi's inclination, though late, to reach an agreement over communal problems as a precursor of National Government.

July, 24. Qazi Muhammad Isa, President of the Baluchistan Muslim League and member of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee declared at Bhopal that League could not accept Rajgopalachari proposals as by a "petitioner".

July, 30. The Muslim League Council resolved to authorize the Quaid-i-Azam to negotiate with Mr. Gandhi over the communal problem.

July, 30. Mr. Gandhi, while speaking to the press, declared that British Government's rejection of his offer did not effect the formula for a communal settlement.

Aug., 2. Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, replying to a memorandum presented to him by leading citizens of Lucknow, said that communal problem could not be solved by conceding to the Pakistan demand.

Aug., 2. The All-Parties Sikh Conference Working Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Baldev Singh in its meeting at Lahore rejected the C. R. Formula.

Aug., 2. Mr. Shyama Parshad Mukerjee, declared that India was entering in its most critical phase of communal relationship. Speaking against Pakistan he urged Mr. Gandhi to withdraw his offer to the Quaid-i-Azam.

Aug., 3. Master Tara Singh, the Akali Leader made public his decision to return to public life in order to guide Sikh opposition to Rajgopalachari formula.

Aug., 4. The Quaid-i-Azam, as laid down in the All-India Muslim League's Karachi session of 1943, appointed a Planning Committee to survey the conditions, particularly of the Pakistan Area and to report on the ways and means of enlarging the scope of Muslim participation in all aspects of national life.

Aug., 5. Sir Maurice Gwyer former Chief Justice, Federal Court writing on C. R. Formula and Cripps offer said that the point involving the time of separation needed clarification.

Aug., 6. The Quaid-i-Azam in a press interview on the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting assured the Sikhs that the League would accept all their reasonable and fair demands.

Aug., 6. K. B. Muhammad Jan, M.L.A. (Bengal) critised the Quaid-i-Azam for casting aspersions on non-League Muslim parties.

Aug., 11, Master Tara Singh declared at Lahore that in case India was partitioned the Sikhs would demand their own sovereign state with Lahore and Amritsar as its two most important cities.

Aug., 12. Mr. Rafi Butt, in an interview at Lahore said that the main object of the Muslim League's Planning Committee was to check out a programme for the economic uplift of the Muslims.

Aug., 14. Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia declared at Allahabad that he was 'entirely opposed' to the idea of Pakistan.

Aug., 15. Allama Mashriqi wrote from Lahore to the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi, hoping they would reach a settlement.

Aug., 16. The Calcutta Corporation resolved to support Gandhi-Jinnah efforts to end the deadlock and wished their success.

Ang., 19. The Rt. Hon. Srinavas Sastri, criticised in Madras the latest speech of the Viceroy as an attempt to break up the attempt to solve the dead-lock.

1945

Jan., 1. Mr. Muhammad Yaqub, President city Muslim League (Cawnpore) requested in a press statement to save the U. P. Muslim League from disruption.

Jan., 3. Replying to a letter of Dr. Ambedkar Mr. Gandhi said that the Hindu-Muslim question was a minor issue. He despised the caste system alike the Communal divisions in the country.

Jan., 8. Pandit N R. Sharma, a Congress leader of the Punjab, declared at Lucknow the impossibility of any Congress-League understanding. He said that the Punjab League demand for the release of Congress prisoners was a stunt.

Nawab Yar Jang Bahadur, Agent to the Nizam, opposed the Pakistan scheme.

Jan., 9. The Rohilkhand and Kumaoun Divisional student's Conference concluded its session at Barely under the presidentship of Maulana Hafiz-ur-Rahman. The Conference opposed the Pakistan scheme, and expressed faith in Mr. Gandhi. They urged the release of Congress prisoners and the formation of a National Government.

Jan., 10. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat-Ullah, President Sind Provisional Muslim League stated that though he was trying to keep the League in tact in Sind, Mr. G. M. Syed, was conspiring with the opposition to oust the League Ministry.

The League Action Committee met at New Delhi.

Jan., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam declared in a Muslim meeting at Ahmadabad that the realization of Pakistan meant the freedom of the country.

Attempts to reconcile the League and Unionist Muslims were made at Lahore.

Jan., 14. The Madras Muslim Students Federation

expressed its faith in the League's demand for Pakistan. Nawab Siddique Ali Khan presided over the meeting.

The Quaid-i-Azam inaugurated the fourth Gujrat Muslim Education Conference at Ahmadabad. He advised the Muslims to make full use of the then system of education till the introduction of a new system.

Jan., 15. The Quaid-i-Azam declared at Ahmadabad that the Pakistan scheme was the only cure for India's disease.

Jan., 16. The Quaid-i-Azam expressed the view in a public meeting at Ahmadabad that the acceptance of the League's Lahore resolution by the Congress and the revision of the A. I. C. C. "Quit India" resolution would lead to an earlier freedom of the country.

Jan., 17. Addressing the annual meeting of the Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce the Premier suggested that food should be rationally distributed between different parts of the country.

Jan., 18. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu emphasized in a press conference at Madras the urgent necessity to bring about understanding between League and the Congress as a pre-requisite of peace.

Jan., 22. In a press interview at Bombay, the Quaid-i-Azam refuted any agreement between Liaquat Ali and Bhola Bhai Desai with the consent of Mr. Gandhi.

Jan., 28. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan emphasized in the Tinnevelly Muslim League Conference to talk about the Pakistan scheme with mental reservation.

Jan., 29. Mr. A. M. Allapichai, President, Madras Provincial Nationalist Majlis, condemned in Madras the two-nation theory of the Muslim League.

Jan, 30. The Noakhali District League Working Committee expressed Syed Abdul Majid, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bengal, from the League membership for ten years.

Feb., 2. Mr. G. M. Syed told in Karachi that he was entered in his village for three months.

Feb., 4. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan denied in an interview at Wardhaganj the press reports regarding an agreement between him and Mr. B. Desai.

Feb., 10. The Government were defeated in the Legislative Assembly when the opposition adjournment motion moved by the League member Mr. Abdul Gani was carried.

The resolution criticized the unfair means of the Government for procuring Government war loans and National Savings certificate.

The Nawab of Mamdot declared in Lyallpur District Muslim League Conference that the materialization of the Pakistan scheme would lead to the freedom of both Hindus and Muslims. He accepted the Sikhs as a Nation.

Feb., 15. K. B., S. Muhammad Jan, General Secretary All-India Muslim Majlis in a press statement alleged Mr. Jinnah of issuing threats to Britishers and the Americans if they ever entered into an understanding with the Congress without consulting him.

Feb., 19. The members of the League Action Committee were deputed by the League High command to consolidate the League position in Sind.

The Government was defeated by 58 to 46 in the Central Legislative Assembly on a League party cut-motion which disapproved of the plan, by which the Railways could take part financially in the road services.

The attempts to remove differences between the Sind Muslim League and the Sind Premier broke down.

A heated debate took place betweed the Unionist and League parties in the Punjab Assembly over two Bills affecting Muslims only.

Feb., 26. Mr. Gandhi, in a message at Wardhaganj to the All-India Hindustani Preacher Conference said that what was once common languages could again become "lingua franca".

K. B. Maula Bukhsh was taken in the Hadayat Ullah cabinet.

Feb., 28. The Quaid-i-Azam sent a strongly worded telegram to Mr. G. M. Syed for "letting down his leader and party".

March, 1. The Executive Committee of the Nationalist Christain Party of Bombay, opposing the Pakistan scheme, and suggested an all-India Federation.

March, 9. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan declared in the Punjab Assembly that the dismissal of Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan was unconstitutional as it violated the Government of India Act.

March, 10. The Central Legislative Assembly passed the League party's cut-motion to refuse supplies to the Planning and Development Department.

March, 11. The Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board advised the Sind Premier to resign and to form a purely League Ministry.

Cables urging the Government of India to recall the High Commissioner Mr. Deshmukh were sent by the Anti-segregation Council to Lord Wavell, Mr. Khare, Sir Raza Ali, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, etc.

March, 22. The Quaid-i-Azam, in the Pakistan Day message from Delhi, appealed the Muslims to make all sacrifices for the creation of Pakistan.

March, 24. The Bengal Jamiat-ul-Ulema passed various resolutions.

March, 26. Sir N. N. Sarkar said in a statement that Muslims might not get Pakistan but in practice their two-nation theory was successful by securing 25 percent for them.

April, 2. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a statement from New Delhi, branded the Co-Sapru Committee as the "hand-maid of Congress".

April, 3. Mr. K. M. Munshi, in a statement from Madras, observed that Indian Political progress should move with the majority and not with Mr. Jinnah's goodwill. There was no alternative except United India.

April, 5. Allama Mashriqi cabled Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery and Lord Wavell in London that he was drafting a constitution for India as the representative of all denominations.

April, 9. Sir N. N. Sarkar, N. C. Chatterjee and 13 other Hindu leaders protested against the Sapru committee's parity proposals.

April, 12. Criticising the Sapru Report Allama Mashriqi declared that the Pakistan issue had been very badly handled.

April, 14. In the Council of State, Mr. Hussain Imam, leader of the League party, withdrew his adjournment motion after hearing Akbar Hyderi's statement.

April, 16. The League Action Committee ended its three-day session in which organizational matters were discussed.

April, 24. Mr. Muhammad Rafique presided over the Muslim Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta. He urged extensive industrialisation in the country.

April, 28, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, speaking in the India-Muslim Chamber of Commerce declared the Government proposal to protect industries.

April, 29. Dr. Syed Mahmud was surprized at Peshawar to see the Frontier Muslims commotion for the freedom movement.

April, 30. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Chairman of the League Action Committee pointed out that the political deadlock could only be ended by the League-Congress agreement.

May, 6. Presiding over the Jamiat conference at Saharanpur, Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni demanded the formation of a national government.

Dr. Ambedkar, addressing the Scheduled Castes Federation in Bombay suggested a new remedy for the communal tension claiming it better than the Pakistan scheme.

May, 20. The Quaid-i-Azam, at Matheran, urged the Muslims to exert their energies to remove the educational backwardness of the community.

May, 25. The Quaid-i-Azam asked Mr. Attlee to explain the labour party policy regarding Palestine and not to shatter the confidence of the Indian Mussalmans.

May, 27. The Baluchistan Congress leader, Khan Abdus Samad Khan declared in a statement from Karachi that the Musalmans of the Sub-continent loved freedom. He advised the Sind Congress to recruit Musalmans in the organization.

May, 30. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan told in an interview at Calcutta that the Quaid-i-Azam rejected Gandhi's September proposal because it was "a mockery of Pakistan".

June, 2. The Sind Muslim League Assembly party urged the Hidayat Ullah Ministry to work for the good of the masses in conjunction with the Congress.

June, 3. The Quaid-i-Azam expressed his opinion on the situation in Syria and Lebanon.

June, 5. The council of Sind Muslim League urged the All-India Muslim League to revise its policy and transfer control of the Assembly parties from the Central Parliamentary Board to the Provincial Leagues.

June, 6. Mr. G. M. Syed, President, Sind League communicated to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery the Sind League resolution opposing the grant of extension to the Governor of Sind.

June, 7. Mr. G. M. Syed demanded absolute powers for the provincial League at Karachi.

June, 9. Presiding over the Mysore State Muslim League held at Banglore K. B. Mahmood Shariff pointed out

that the state Muslims were not opposed to responsible Government.

June, 11. Maulwi Abdul Hassan Sayed Ali of Hyderabad presided over a conference of the Southern zone of the All-India States Muslim League held at Banglore.

The session of the All-Mysore State Muslim League at Banglore resolved the establishment of Responsible Government under H. H. the Maharaja.

June, 24. The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Poona condemned the Wavell Plan as it was to reduce the Congress majority to minority" by the introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims, and disparity between Muslims and the scheduled castes", etc.

June, 25. Mr. J. B. Kriplani, General Secretary of the Congress, addressed a press-conference on the Wavell proposals at Lucknow. He said that if the coalition at centre was to be based on Hindu-Muslim parity then other parties should also have been invited. Ha said that the Congress did not represent the caste Hindus only, it was a national body.

June, 28. The deliberations of the Simla Conference reached a stage of impasse between the Congress and the Muslim League.

June, 29. The Leader's Conference lasted from 11 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.

Mr. Gandhi hoped that after the Simla Conference the formation of an interim national government would be possible.

July, 1. A Calcutta meeting condemned the Wavell Plan as anti-Hindu, anti-democratic, and anti-national, and that it put the Hindus at the mercy of the British and the Muslims.

July, 1. Pandit Govind Ballab Pant, a member of the Congress Working Committee, met the Quaid-i-Azam at Simla. He spoke on various points in the Wavell Plan, particularly the Executive Council composition and League's fear over it.

July, 2. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in an interview at Simla decried the Congress demand for a share in the Muslim quota of seats in the Executive Council.

July, 4. Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind and National Muslim conference speaking to the press at Simla reaffirmed his faith in the leadership of Maulana Azad, the Congress President and

assured him full cooperation to win independence with right to recede from the commonwealth.

July, 5. Dr. Shyama Prashad Mukerjee, speaking in Madras explained Mahasabha's stand on "Wavell Plan" and urged all Hindus to reject it.

July, 6. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League met at Simla under the chairmanship of the Quaid-i-Azam.

July, 7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, sent the panel of 15 names for the proposed Executive Council to the Viceroy, through his private Secretary. The names included ; 5 caste Hindus, 5 Muslims, 2 scheduled classes, 1 Indian Christian, 1 Parsi and 1 Sikh.

July, 8. The Quaid-i-Azam met Lord Wavell at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, for 90 minutes.

July, 8. A meeting under the chairmanship of Maulana Akram Khan at Calcutta was held. Speeches supporting the Quaid-i-Azam's stand on "Wavell Plan" were made.

July, 8. Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulat Ram presided at a meeting of Congressmen at Bombay and rejected the League's

criticized Gandhi—Khizer efforts in the Punjab trying to disrupt the Muslims.

July, 15. The All-India Muslim League Working Committee demanded fresh general elactions in the provinces as well as in the centre.

July, 16. Mr. Muhammad Bhoy I.B.M. Rowjee, Leader of the Khoja Sect in Bombay, expressed his regrets over the Simla failure. He called upon the "more reasonable" Leaguer's to press upon the Quaid-i-Azam for a compromise.

July, 18. Dr. Khan Sahib, at Peshawar laid the whole blame on the Quaid-i-Azam for the failure of Simla Conference. In his opinion not conference but revolution could win independence for the country. He said the Conference had made the country politically conscious.

July, 19. Mr. C. Rajgopalachari in a meeting at New Delhi, denied, that Lord Wavell or H. M.'s Government had rejected the Quaid-i-Azam's demand but they had agreed to it.

July, 25. The Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League met at Simla. It made the decision not to permit the League parties in the provinces to join ministries unless they were in a decisive majority.

July, 29. Maulana Abu Samad Rahamani, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bihar in a statement to the press, from Patna described League's claim of exclusive representative of Muslims as un-Islamic and full of danger.

July, 31. The Congress President accepted the resignation of Dr. Syed Mahmud from the Congress Working Committee and nominated Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Aug., 2. Mr. Acharia J. B. Kriplani, Secretary-General of the Congress said in a meeting at Bombay that League was a "pet child" of the British Government and it had escaped blame for the failure of Simla Conference for this reason.

Aug., 3. Sheikh Muhammed Abdullah presided over the annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference at Srinagar. He appealed to the Congress and League leaders to reach an agreement.

Aug., 4. Allama Mashriqi asked all provincial Khaksar leaders to make preparations to contest the general elections.

Aug., 4. The Bengal Provincial Muslim League Working Committee concluded its session. Earlier, it passed a

resolutions on Simla Conference and general situation of the country.

Aug., 6. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking in a Bombay meeting urged that India should work for a final settlement rather than "cry" for an interim Government.

Aug., 6. The Jamu and Kashmir National Conference resolved over the right of self-determination for Kashmiris in its 6th annual session.

Aug., 9. The Quaid-i-Azam appealed to the Viceroy and the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, through the press, that the Simla correspondence should be released.

Aug., 10. Mr. Gandhi refused to make comments on the speech of the Quaid-i-Azam at Bombay on Simla Conference and Mr. Gandhi's role in it.

Aug., 11. The Quaid-i-Azam having been invited accepted the invitation of the Muslims of Spain to visit the Island.

Aug., 12. The Quaid-i-Azam emphatically denied the charge of the Congress at Bombay.

Aug., 14. The Quaid-i-Azam from Bombay commented on the Wavell-Azad correspondence.

Aug., 18. The Sind Provincial Muslim League announced its decision to contest all the 35 Muslim seats of the provincial Assembly in the oncoming general elections.

Aug., 26, Mr. G. D. Birla, member of Industrial Mission in England was deeply imperessed by the unity of Indians in England and for their role for the betterment of India.

Aug., 26. Mr. J. L. Nehru at Lahore appealed to all provincial Governments to release political prisoners and lift ban on organizations.

Sep., 5. Sardar Istar Singh Mailas, General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal, speaking at Amritsar refused to have any talks with the Muslim League on behalf of the Akali Dal as long as the League stuck to its Pakistan demand.

Sept., 8. The Quaid-i-Azam in his Idul Fitr message demanded Pakistan as the birthright of Muslims and the only solution of the problem—*i.e.*, separate existence of the Provinces of North-West and North-East.

Sept., 12. Mr. M. Athja, formerly incharge of Arab office in Londan declared their sympathy for the Indian

struggle and that they recognized the Congress as the leader —representing both Hindus and Muslims.

Sept., 15. Sir Firoze Khan Noon after being relieved of the charge of the Defence Member of India declared the unity of Muslims as his immediate aim to force congress to come to terms.

Sept., 16. The Bombay Provincial Muslim League's Parliamentary Board under the chairmanship of Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, demanded one Muslim seat for each of three divisions and two from Bombay city.

Sept., 16. The various Nationalist Muslim Organizations opposed to the Muslim League met in New Delhi, to chalk out a common programme for the oncoming General elections. This was convened at the instance of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Sept., 17. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Qidwai, Ex-Minister U. P. clarified the stand of Congressite Muslims by saying that they believed in a United India and that Pakistan would harm their interests.

Sept., 17. The Council of the U. P. Muslim League adjourned sine die. Earlier it had passed several resolutions.

Sept., 19. Sir Sarat Chandra Bose, stressed the need of unity among Congress ranks and the need of bringing all Nationalist Muslims into its fold. He was speaking at a Press conference at Calcutta.

Sept., 20. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, formerly Commerce Member of the Government of India, said in Calcutta that Pakistan was not practical feasibility, taking both the economic and financial aspects.

Sept., 21. Master Tara Singh, speaking to press in Amritsar, accused Communists for spreading atheism through establishment of Pakistan. He said that the Congress's acceptance of self-determination meant Pakistan uptil River Bias—thus deviding the Panth into two parts, one with the Sikhs and the other with the Muslim.

Sept., 23. Malik Firoze Khan Noon met the Punjab Premier Sir Khizer Hayat Tiwana at Lahore to bring about a League-Unionist compromise.

Sept., 24. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, while speaking to the Aligarh Muslim University students said that the New Broadcasts of Lord Wavell and the Prime Minister contained old proposals which the League had rejected in 1942, on the occasion of Cripps Mission in India.

Sept., 26. Allama Mashriqi from Lahore commented on the attitude of the Quaid-i-Azam towards poorer Muslims.

Sept., 29. Mian Iftikharuddin resigned from Congress and joined the Muslim League. Earlier he had resigned from the Presidentship of the Congress Committee.

Oct., 1. Professor Abdul Majid dubbed the League claim as "untenable" in Lahore.

Oct., 2. The Quaid-i-Azam and the Propaganda Secretary, Shia Conference, Lucknow exchanged telegrams.

Over 300 Nationalist Muslims met in Karachi and decided to oppose the League with united ranks.

Oct., 3. Dr. Rajindra Prashad when interviewed at Calcutta deposed that Congress would contest all seats where if thought it could win—in both Muslim and non-Muslim constituencies.

Oct., 6. Mr. Mohamed Bhoy I. M. Rowjee replied to the Quaid-i-Azam's telegram—that Shias were not with the League and the reasons appertaining thereinto.

Oct., 9. The Nationalist Muslims, opening the campaign in U. P. accused the League of being hirling of the British who had disrupted all communities.

Oct., 15. The Sind Muslim League Council met to consider no confidence motion by 25 Leaguers in some members of the League Parliamentary Board.

Oct., 18. Allama Mashriqi was received at the Howrah station by the Khaksar volunteers when he reached Calcutta.

Oct., 24. The Congress declared its intention of contesting to two Sikh seats along with the 3 non-Muslim seats to the Central Assembly from the Punjab.

Oct., 26. A conference of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam Bengal at Calcutta appealed to all Muslims to get behind the League.

Oct., 27. Malik Khizer Hayat Khan declared that he and other Muslim Unionists backed League's objective of Pakistan.

Oct., 28. The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhaka Committee at its annual general meeting at Amritsar under the presidentship of Jathedar Mohan Singh declared that Sikh could not accept Pakistan.

Nov., 1. The Quaid-i-Azam announced that the League would win overwhelming victory. He discussed future plans for a separate homeland.

Nov., 5. Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja, President of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Board speaking at a meeting in Allahabad traced in the presence of the British all the discord among various communities of India.

Nov., 8. The Quaid-i-Azam drew the detailed picture of the future's Muslim picture of Pakistan.

Nov., 10. H. H. the Agha Khan hoped at an interview at Calcutta that Asia's cause demanded that League and Congress should come to terms.

Nov., 11. Mr. J. L. Nehru addressing in Bombay declared that there could be no understanding with the League with its present policy and leadership and even if Pakistan demand was conceded to.

Nov., 12. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai commenting at Lucknow on Quaid-i-Azam speech on Pakistan—declared it to be logical and not generally applicable.

Nov., 16. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking in Bombay declared that time had come that Muslims should prove to the world that the League represented the Muslims solidarity. He said each vote cast in favour of League would be a step towards the solution of the problem facing India.

Nov., 22. Sardar Patel announced in an Election meeting that Congress would no more negotiate with the League and would present no offers.

Dec., 4. The Quaid-i-Azam was declared successful from the Bombay Urban Muslim constituency to the Central Legislative Assembly.

Dec., 8. Mr. M. Y. Nurie said Nationalist Muslim backed Congress because it was opposed to the enemy no. 1 of the country and the Muslims—the British.

Dec., 10. The Quaid-i-Azam declared his firm faith that in Pakistan lay the solution of the problem.

Dec., 17. Khwaja Nazamuddin regretted League's pact, if any, in the disturbances in connection with the Central Assembly Election in Bengal.

Dec., 19. The 20th session of the Indian Philosophical Conference with Professor M. Sharif of Aligarh University in the chair, was declared open by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore at Trivandrum. Professor Sharif traced the origin and development of Muslim thought.

Dec., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam's 70th birthday.

The All-Parties Shia conference at Poona resolved not

to support the League demand for Pakistan, Mr. Hussain Bhoy Laljee was in the chair.

Dec., 26. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan speaking on the success achieved by the League in the recent elections has not been matched by my democratic party in the world.

Dec., 27. Mr. G. M. Syed characterized the League leadership as reactionary.

Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant opposing Pakistan feared that the partition could neither lead to Pakistan nor to Hindustan but it is perpetual "Ghulamistan" Home of Slaves.

Dec., 29. The Muslim League captured all the six Muslim seats from Bengal in the Central Legislative Assembly.

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Jan., 2. Action Committee of the All-India Muslim League expelled Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Muslim League from the party.

Jan., 3. In a clash between Ahrar and League workers, one killed and two injured at Ludhiana.

Jan. 5. A communique from New Delhi reported the Quaid-i-Azam's interview with Viceroy at 11-30 A.M.

Death anniversary of Maulana Muhammad Ali was observed by Delhi Provincial Muslim League.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali, addressing a public gathering, maintained that the formation of Pakistan meant the freedom of India including ten crores of the Muslims without any communal domination.

Jan., 8. Mr. G. M. Syed, in a statement from Karachi, refuted the validity of the Muslim League Action Committee expelling him.

Sheikh Abdullah, Vice-President All-India States People's Conference in an interview, characterized the Pakistan scheme as harmful to both Hindus and Muslims in India.

Jan., 10. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a message, congratulated the Mussalmans for celebrating the Central Assembly Victory Day. The British Parliamentary Delegation met with Mr. Nehru for two hours in New Delhi, after a meeting with the Quaid-i-Azam.

Jan., 13. In a meeting at the Islamia College compound (Lahore) a group of hostile college students, of the Muslim League, mobbed Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader.

Jan., 19. The Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan were elected as a Leader and Deputy Leader respectively of the Central Assembly League Party.

Jan., 24. Mr. Shahnawaz, in a welcome address at Calcutta appealed for the Hindu-Muslim and Sikh unity to throw off the British yoke.

Feb., 8. The Central Assembly League Party agreed to join the London and Washington delegations under Sir J. P. Srivastava.

Feb., 10. League demand for two Constituent Assemblies, one each for India and Pakistan, was supported by Khwaja Nazimuddin in a statement from Calcutta.

Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, in a speech at Calcutta, declined that the problems for the Muslims in the North-West and North-East of India were the same as that of the Muslims in the South.

Feb., 11. In New Delhi, the Viceroy held a conference with the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi in connection with food situation.

A Government communique invited Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam to see Lord Wavell in emergent meeting.

Feb., 13. An adjournment motion moved by Mr. M. Meman in the Central Legislative Assembly was discussed regarding the arrest of numerous League Workers and others in Delhi by the police.

Feb., 16. Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi, President of the Peshawar Congress Committee, reported a verdict against the Muslim League.

Feb., 17. The Quaid-i-Azam, in a press-interview, branded the food situation in India as a "political foodball".

In another statement, the Quaid-i-Azam disapproved the government communique regarding the punishment of Indian National Army.

Feb., 20. The Quaid-i-Azam, in an interview, resenting the H. M. Government's decision of sending a Cabinet Mission to India, substantiated his demands that no single constitution-making body and no interim government described as a representative political executive of the Governor-General could be satisfying.

Feb., 24. Addressing a meeting at Calcutta, the Quaid-i-Azam maintained that in fighting elections League's object was not to capture ministries. Rather it was to establish

Pakistan by drawing the last nail in the coffin of the Government of India Act.

March. 5. The Quaid-i-Azam in a public meeting at Shillong substantiated the Muslim League's early demand regarding Assam's inclusion in East Pakistan.

March, 7. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking at an interview expressed satisfaction on the League's suceess in the Punjab.

March, 9. In an address at Calcutta the Quaid-i-Azam revealed the Congress' new techniques regarding settlement with the British Government.

March, 11. A dozen Muslim League Members expelled from League for contesting elections against League candidates in Bengal.

March, 15. The Muslim League party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly disapproved the Congress budget 1946-47.

March, 16. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement regretted Mr. Attlee's pro-India statement which deprived the Minorities a consideration for a veto against the Majority.

March, 17. The Quaid-i-Azam accused Mr. Gandhi and the Congress for their policy and negotiations with the Cabinet Mission.

March, 18. A Government communique issued from New Delhi for an invitation on behalf of the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission extended to Mr. Gandhi and the Quaid-i-Azam on the 3rd and 4th April respectively.

April, 2. The Governor of Bengal asked Mr. H. S. Suharwardy to assist him in the formation of a cabinet.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad accused the Muslim League for indulging in intrigues to win a majority in the Provincial Assemblies.

April, 3. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in a statement from New Delhi observed that making of Pakistan would mean elemination of India as a world power.

April, 4. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru apprised in a statement from New Delhi that the English would not force Pakistan on Hindus.

April, 6. Endorsing the Congress views Allama Mashriqi accused the Muslim League for conspiracy with the British Government for securing majority of seats in the Provincial Assemblies.

April, 7. Addressing the Muslim League Legislative

convention at New Delhi the Quaid-i-Azam reiterated the Muslims resolutions to sacrifice all for the attainment of Pakistan. "The conception of united India is impossible" during the existence of the Muslims of India, he added.

April, 8. In an interview with the Cabinet Mission Mr. Gandhi branded the making of Pakistan as sin and the Quaid-i-Azam's 'two nation theory' as absurd.

The Subject Committee of the League Legislature Convention met at New Delhi to discuss constitutional problem.

April, 9. The Muslim League Legislature Convention at New Delhi adopted a resolution demanding a Muslim Sovereign State and the Leagues participation in the Interim Government at the Centre.

April, 10. Certain resolutions were adopted by the All-India Muslim League at New Delhi defining the Leagues attitude towards Muslim problems in Palestine, Indonesia and South Africa.

April, 12. Dr. M. R. Jayakar in a press conference at New Delhi exposed a proposed substitute for Pakistan advanced by the Sapru Report.

April, 16. The Quaid-i-Azam with an interview opened the second phase of the talks initiated by the Cabinet Mission.

In a press conference at New Delhi Dr. Shyama Prashad Mukerjee strongly opposed the Pakistan scheme.

April, 22. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy formed a Ministry in Bengal consisting of seven League members and one from among the schedule caste.

April, 25. The Cabinet Mission in a meeting at New Delhi was informed by Sir Stafford Cripps about his negotiations with Mr. Nehru and later with the Quaid-i-Azam.

April, 27. On its return from Kashmir the Cabinet Mission in a statement called on the Presidents of the Congress and the League to nominate the representatives of the Working Committees for further negotiations.

April, 28. Presidents of both the Congress and the League were authorised by the Working Committees of the parties to confer with the the Cabinet Mission.

April, 29. The Quaid-i-Azam replying to the Cabinet Mission's invitation solicited the permission of a tri-partite meeting.

April, 30. Reception of the Cabinet Mission was arranged by the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League parties at Simla.

May, 5. A union centre was discussed at the Tri-partite Conference commenced at Simla.

May, 7. The Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi conferred with the Viceroy and Sir Stafford Cripps at Simla.

May, 11. Mr. Nehru confered with the Quaid-i-Azam at Simla.

May, 11. Considering the White Paper of the Cabinet Mission to India Mr. Attlee maintained in the House of Commons that transfer of power to two separate sovereign states would neither be possible, nor the creation of Pakistan be a solution to the constitutional problem in India.

May, 16. Mr. Gopinath Bardoi, Premier of Asam denounced the eviction policy of the previous League's government.

May, 22. The Quaid-i-Azam in a rejoinder to the Cabinet Mission declared that Pakistan was the only solution of the constitutional problem in India.

May, 24. Master Tara Singh, in a statement from Amritsar, proposed Sikhs direct action against the Government, the Congress, and the Muslim League.

May, 25. The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy in a statement declared the suggestion of an Interim Government at the Centre as Congress had agreed upon the status-quo.

May, 28. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in a statement advised the Congress and the League to accept Cripps proposals.

May, 30. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement expressed hope for a solution of constitutional problems in India.

June, 3. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim League was held at New Delhi; the Quaid-i-Azam was in the chair.

The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy twice at Simla.

June, 4. The Muslim League Working Committee put on its deliberation on Cripps proposal to be left to the consideration of League Council.

June, 5. The League Council in its secret session discussed the Cabinet Mission's plan.

June, 6. All-India Muslim League Council accepted

the Cabinet Mission's proposals by overwhelming majority, and agreed to join the constitution making body.

June, 7. Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar in a statement expressed hope that Cripps Plan would lead the Muslims to their cherished goal of Pakistan.

The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy at New Delhi.

June, 8. Mr. J. Bakasan, in a statement from Madras expressed satisfaction on the League acceptance of the Cripps plan.

June, 9. In a meeting at New Delhi Muslim League Working Committee decided the election of Muslim candidate to the Constituent Assembly to chose by the Central Parliamentary Board in consultation with the President of the Provincial Assemblies.

June, 12. Sir Stafford Cripps met the Quaid-i-Azam.

June, 13. The Congress President, Maulana Azad, in a letter to the Viceroy rejected the Interim Government based on equal representation by Congress and Leauge.

The Viceroy met separately Mr. Nehru, the Quaid-i-Azam and Sardar Patel.

June, 16. His Excellency the Viceroy in a statement declared his decision to form Interim Government, despite the opposition of the Congress.

June, 17. The Quaid-i-Azam met the Secretary of State while Maulana Azad saw the Cabinet Mission.

A meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee was held.

June, 19. The Quaid-i-Azam despatched a letter to the Viceroy in connection with the Interim Government ; the Congress joined the interim Government under certain conditions.

June, 20. The Working Committee of the Muslim League adjourned its meeting sine die.

June, 25. President of the Muslim League in a letter to the Viceroy conveyed the League's decision of joining the Interim Government with reference to the consideration under Viceroy's letter dated 16th and 20th June respectively.

June, 27. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement disapproved postponement of the Interim Government ; following Cabinet Missions statement of June 16.

June, 28. In reply to the Quaid-i-Azam the Viceroy and the cabinet Mission declined that they had withdrawn the

Interim Government's proposal. This plan was determined in para. 8 of the letter of June 16.

July, 1. Communal riots broke out at Ahmadabad in which 23 persons were killed and 160 injured.

The Central Parliamentary Board for elections to the Constituent Assembly elected the following Muslim League candidates: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Begum Shah Nawaz and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishter from the Punjab, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Honourable H. S. Suhrawardy, Sir Nazim-ud-Din and Sir Aziz-ul-Haq from Bengal.

July, 4. In a communal riot in Dacca, 2 person were killed and three injured.

The Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Board nominated Sir Aziz-ul-Haq, Commerce Member of the Government of India as a candidate for the Bengal Legislative Council.

July, 5. An appeal was made to the Congress by Sir Abdur Rahim, former President of the Central Assembly to form a strong Interim Government by joining hands with the Muslim League leaders.

July, 10. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League warned the Muslims against entering the Constitutent Assembly at present.

July, 12. The meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council to be held on July 27 and 28 at Bombay was announced by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary, All India Muslim League.

July, 18. The Muslim League candidates won 32 seats out of 33 Muslim seats from Bengal in the Constituent Assembly. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq of Krishak Proja Party won the remaining seat.

July, 20. Fifteen Muslim League candidates and one Unionist Muslim from the Punjab were elected to the Constituent Assembly.

July, 24. At the Sind Progressive Muslim League Conference, under the Presidentship of Sheikh Abdul Majid, grouping of Sind with the Punjab was opposed.

July, 26. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League was held at the residence of the Quaid-i-Azam. No resolution was passed.

July, 27. All-India Muslim League conference met at Bombay. Considering the Cabinet Mission proposal the

Quaid-i-Azam reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only solution of the constitutional problem.

July, 29. In its concluding session the All-India Muslim League Council adopted resolution rejecting the Cabinet Delegation proposals. "Direct Action" for the achievement of Pakistan was proposed.

July, 30. Mr. Nehru in a meeting with the Viceroy discussed the situation caused by the League's rejection of the Cabinet Mission proposals.

The Working Committee of the Muslim League met at the Quaid-i-Azam's residence.

Maulana Azad regretted the League's Council decision with regard to the Cabinet Mission's plan.

The "London Times" condemned the proposal "Direct Action" of the League.

July, 31. The Quaid-i-Azam in a press statement endorsing the League's Council decision declared that it was the broke out of the British Government and the Congress ; "we have done out best" he added.

Aug., 1. The British Cabinet discussed the Muslim League's decision on the Cabinet Mission's proposals at London.

Addressing a public meeting Sardar Patel deplored the League's threat and a number of points raised by the Quaid-i-Azam during a speech in the League's Council meeting and the press conference.

Aug., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam replying in an interview dissapproved the reference of the League's care to arbitration in a rejoinder. Sardar Patel maintained that the demand for Pakistan was not subjected to judicial review.

Mr. Liaquat Ali in a statement revealed the beginning of the "Director Action" with the formation of a Congress Government at the Centre.

Aug., 6. Sir Chaman Lal Sitalvad criticising the Quaid-i-Azam denied that the Pakistan's scheme was based on the principles of self-determination.

Aug., 7. Mr. Nehru in a statement on his way to Wardha accused the Muslim League for creating hurdles in the country's progress.

Aug., 8. The Viceroy discussed with the Provincial Governor the League's threat of "Drirect Action".

Mr. T. R. Venkataransastri in a statement proposed the

settlement of Pakistan question through international arbitration.

Aug., 9. Mr. M. K. Munshi an expert member of the Congress Sub-Committee hoped that the League leaders would be same enough to join the Constituent Assembly.

Aug., 10. The Congress Working Committee in a resolution approved the proposals contained in the "State Paper". The resolution regretted the League's attitude.

The Quaid-i-Azam in a cable to the Secretary National Indian Congress sympathised with the South Africans in their struggle.

Aug., 12. The Quaid-i-Azam criticised the Congress Working Committee's resolution passed at Wardha on August 10. He opined that it was the repetition of her earlier stand "put in a different language and phraseology."

Mr. L. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for India, in a press statement welcomed the appeal of the Congress Working Committee to the Muslim League for cooperation in the tasks of achieving India's Independence.

Aug., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam was informed about Viceroy's invitation to form an Interim Government by Mr. Nehru and he suggested for the Quaid's co-opration for its fulfilment.

Aug., 14. Mr. George De Silva, Minister for Health and President of the Ceylon National Congress in a cable to Mr. Nehru hoped that the Muslim League would join hands with the Congress to expedite the complete independence of India.

Aug., 15. Mr. Nehru held a meeting with the Quaid-i-Azam at the latter's residence for 1½ hours.

Aug., 16. The Muslims of Calcutta observed the "Direct Action " day followed by a mass violence.

Mr. Nehru in a press conference announced the refusal of the Quaid-i-Azam for lending his party's co-operation to form an immediate Provincial National Government.

Aug., 17. Rioting continued in Calcutta in which 200 persons were killed and over 1300 injured. The police opened fire for several time. All services suspended, curfew was imposed Section 144 was promulgated.

The revocation of the Panthic's decision to boycott the constituent Assembly was hailed by Sardar Baldev Singh. He characterised the Muslim League's policy of boycott and

and Direct Action as a declaration of war against Sikhs and inconsistant with the Quaid-iAzam's previous attitude.

Aug., 18. The Quaid-i-Azam in a statement criticising Mr. Nehru's assertation for keeping the Congress door open for League's co-operation and said " the Congress door was open to Muslim League for abject surrender ".

Aug., 19. Tension in Calcutta lowered considerably. Rescue parties and Peace Committees were formed by both communities in different localities of the city.

Aug., 20. The " London Times " accused the League Ministry for the happenings in Calcutta and Mr. J. L. Nehru for causing the Quaid-i-Azam to remain aloof from it. The Times declared that statesmen of India should take lesson from it.

Aug., 20. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Congress party in Central Legislative Assembly speaking to the press demanded the recall of the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederak Busrows, dismissal of League Ministry and the imposition of military control for at least two weeks.

Aug., 21. Mr. J. L. Nehru in a press statement desired that he had threatened to crush the League—which had refused to talk over the long term settlement with the Quaid-i-Azam when he met him.

Aug., 21. Mr. H. S. Suharwardy, Bengal Premier, explained Governmental measures to control the situation in Calcutta and that military control would not be withdrawn until situation became normal. He was speaking on the air.

Aug., 22. Sir Karimbhoy Ebrahim resigned from the Muslim League by writing to the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

Aug., 23. The Quaid-i-Azam invited Master Tara Singh to have a frank discussion with him.

Ang., 23. Communal riots in Allahabad. Four were killed 43 injured. Police charged several times.

Aug., 24. An official communique announced the acceptance of the members in the G. G.'s Executive Council. Two more Muslims were to be taken. The names of the members of the Interim Government as announced were ; Pandit J. L. Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Parshad, Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, Sardar Vallabhbai Patel, Mr. M. Asafali, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. John Matha, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Syed Ali Zaheer and Mr. Hermuseji Bhabha. The Interim Government were to take office on September, 2.

Aug., 24. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, member designate of the Interim Government was stabbed by some unknown person, in Simla.

Aug., 24. Sir Feroze Khan Noon declared that the names of Muslims should have been left vacant in the Interim Government and that the nomination of the Congress appointees was a provocation.

Aug., 24. Mr. Hussain Bhai Laljee, President of the All-Parties Shia Conference welcomed Syed Ali Zaheer's appiontment as it met the claim of the Shias.

Aug., 24. The Bengal Provincial Muslim League Working Committee warned against the possible resentful reactions of the Muslims for forming the Interim government without the Muslim League.

Aug., 24. Mr. Reginald Sorensen congratulated Mr. Nehru for forming the cabinet and regretted Leagues absence from it.

Aug., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam released his correspondence with the Viceroy for July 22 and August 8, after the Viceroy's broadcast on the formation of the Interim Government.

Aug., 25. Mr. Gandhi's " Harijan " criticised the violence and the League leaders for " encouraging it ".

Aug., 25. Mian Abdul Aziz, a prominent Leaguer and a retired Financial Commissioner in the Punjab urged the League to give the Government a trial by getting into it.

Aug., 26. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking on the Viceroy's broadcast described it as a blow to the League and the Mussalmans and advised all to take lesson from this failure.

Aug., 26. Mr. J. L. Nehru condemned the disturbances in Bengal as the challenge to humanity.

Aug., 26. The Quaid-i-Azam telegraphed to Mrs. Shafaat, condemning the outragious attack on Sir Shafaat.

Aug., 27. Mr. Aitchison, the Acting Secretary of State of the U.S. welcomed the Interim Government Foundation but regretted the exclusion of the League and hoped that it would join.

Aug., 27. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in a circular asked all the members of the Central Legislative Assembly to abstain from all committees and standing committees in view of the Interim Government's composition.

Aug., 27. The following were nominated by the Quaid-i-Azam in the Committee of Action for the ensuing year :

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan, Khawja Nazim-ud-Din, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry, Haji Abdul Sattar, Haji Ishaque Seth, and Mian Mumtaz Doultana.

Aug., 28. The "London Times" appealed to the League and the Quaid-i-Azam to join the Interim Government.

Aug., 30, The Quaid-i-Azam addressing the Eid gathering in Bombay appealed for the interests of Islam to the anti-League Muslims to unite and join the League *i e.*, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Khaksars, Ahrars and Nationalist Muslims.

Aug., 31. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan asked the Muslims of India to observe September, 2 as a "Black Day" as a mark of "Silent contempt" for the Congress controlled Interim Govornment.

Sept.; 1. Communal riots at Bombay, 37 killed 170 injured. States of emergency was declared by the Government.

Sept., 1. Mr. J. L. Nehru thanked all those who had facilitated him on the formation of Interim Government and regretted League's decision not to join it but said the door would always remain open for it to join.

Sept., 2. Continued rioting in Bombay, 60 killed 240 injured in two days. 24 hour curfew was imposed.

Sep., 3. Riots continued. Military were called. 38 killed and 135 injured.

Sept., 3. The Quiad-i-Azam in a Press interview voiced its distrust for the Congress promises. He declared that Pakistan was the only solution and alleged that the Viceroy, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress the communal tension at at caused.

Sept., 5. Communal riots throughout in India.

Sept., 5. Situation in Bombay relatively better. Total casualties 177 killed and 546 injured.

Sept., 6. The Quaid-i-Azam received Mr. H. S. Suharwardy. Problem relating to Bengal were discussed.

Bombay situation better—stray assaults. Calcutta quite.

Sept., 6. The Bengal Muslim League Working Committee pronounced the resolution of Congress Working Committee on Calcutta disturbances as "baseless".

Sept., 7. General improvement in Bombay. Death roll in last 7 days rose to 232.

Mr. Gandhi appealed to the Quaid-i-Azam to come close to the Congress.

Sept., 8. The All-India Muslim League's Committee of Action met in Delhi to discuss Bengal affairs.

The Quaid-i-Azam lifted the ban on Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq, imposed nearly five years ago.

Sept., 8. Mr. Suharwardy called in the Viceroy and appraised him of League's new view point.

Sept., 8. The Sind Provincial Muslim League in its annual conference suggested to send delegations to Russia and the U. N. to enlist support for 'Pakistan'.

Sept., 8. Bombay : 4 killed and 33 injured. Police lathi-charged and opened fire.

Sept., 9. Mr. Suharwardy appealed to Mr. Nehru to come forward and wind up the differences with the League before it was too late.

Sept., 9. The Quaid-i-Azam announced his willingness to go to London for talks on equal footing, and declared that Muslim could 'endure' the Congress Government supported by British bayonets.

Sept., 9. Mass scale riots in Tripperah and neighbouring Districts of Bengal.

Sept., 10. The Quaid-i-Azam at Bombay expressed his fears for a Civil war involving 400 million Indians. Only sincere talks could avert it, he said.

Sept., 11. The Viceroy invited the Quaid-i-Azam for talks with him at New Delhi.

The Quaid-i-Azam declared at an interview that he had not refused to enter the Interim Government but that a definite specific statement on disputed points was required.

Sept., 11. Mr. Suharwardy stressed the need for a "sincere desire" of cooperation between the League and the Congress.

Sept., 11. The Khan of Mamdot was deputed by the Committee of Action of the Muslim League and sent to the Quaid-i-Azam to discuss their Direct Action Programme with him.

Sept., 12. The invitation extended by the Viceroy was accepted by the Quaid-i-Azam.

Sept., 13. Stray stabbing cases in Calcutta.

The Finance Minister moved in the Bengal Legislative Council the Enquiry Bill of the Calcutta Disturbance Commission for Commission with powers of Civil Court.

Sept., 14. The Sind Premier Mr. Ghulam Hussain

Hidayat Ullah and Mr. M. A. Khurshid spoke for the League Congress coalition as the only way to ensure stability.

The "New York Times" welcomed the formation of new Government as an important step towards independnce, but declared that situation remained grave. It feared the falling apart of India if Pakistan was established—the "dream of inexperience".

Stabbing and firing in Calcutta : six killed, 37 injured. Communal trouble in Dacca, police firing was reported.

Sept., 15. The Quaid-i-Azam arrived in New Delhi from Bombay.

Riots in Ahmadabad : 2 killed 3 injured.

Bomay quiet : Stray assaults.

Minor scale disturbances in Dacca.

The All-Parties Shia Conference passed a resolution against the non-recognition of separate Shia representation in the Constituent Assembly.

Sept., 16. The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy, the meeting lasted 75 minutes.

Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee, President of All-Parties Shia Conference, claimed better representation for Shias in the Legislatures and Central Government.

Sept., 17. Situation worsened in Dacca.

Bombay witnessed police firing following communal disturbances.

Sept., 18. Dr. Sir Hassan Suharwardy, M.L.A. (Central) died at Calcutta.

Chaudry Akbar Khan, President of the Indian Workers Association London, denounced the League and the caste system of Hindus.

More trouble in Dacca.

Sept., 20. The "No-confidence" motion against the League Ministry and the Chief Minister were lost in the Bengal Assembly by 131 to 87 and 130 to 85 votes respectively. The European group and the community remained natural.

Mr. Gandhi in an interview, restated his belief in the Philosophy of non-violence—necesssary for communal harmony.

Sept., 21. The Quaid-i-Azam was again invited by the Viceroy through his Military Secretary.

The Muslim League committee of Action directed the Provincial League in Congress governed provinces to set up Relief Committees to help the Mussalmans.

Dacca situation still remained grave. Curfew imposed.

Sept., 23. New flare up in Calcutta. Police fired 9 killed 54 injured.

Mr. M. D. Desai accused the Muslim League as responsible for riots by propagating Pakistan and making the solution impossible.

Sept., 24. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Working Committee strongly condemned communal riots in Indian cities—Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmadabad, etc.,

Riots at Calcutta : One killed 14 injured.

Riots at Dacca : Large scale looting.

Sept., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy for two hours.

Scehdule caste Federation, Delhi province Deputation met the Quaid-i-Azam and placed its view on Indian situation before him.

Disturbances continued in Dacca.

Calcutta comparatively quiet.

Sept., 26. Mr. H. S. Suharwardy appealed to both the communities to remain calm. But riots continued : 7 killed, 19 injured in Calcutta.

Sept., 27. Calcutta situation worsened : 8 killed 20 injured.

Sept., 28. The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy for the third time.

Sept., 29. The Bengal Government banned publication, printing and distributing of news about the riots declaring it as causing provocation.

The Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, met the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Gandhi separately.

Oct., 2. The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy for two hours ; later he had discussions with the League Council of Action.

Mr. C. Rajgopalachari, speaking at a reception stressed the need of peace and harmony between the two communities.

Oct., 5. The Quaid-i-Azam had three hours' talk with Mr. Nehru at the letter's residence.

Oct., 6. Addressing the tribesmen, Khan Abdul Ghaffar

Khan criticised the League for misleadieg Muslims in the name of Islam and the British Government for helping the League.

Oct., 7. The Quaid-i-Azam met Mr. Nehru for the 2nd time, for 90 minutes at Nawab of Bhobal's residence.

The All-India Muslim League Working Committee met for two hours under the chairmanship of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Oct., 7. Mr. Gandhi in his post-prayer speech, refered to the Nehru-Jinnah talks and hoped that League would join the Interim Government as a solution of the crisis.

Oct., 8. Sir Henry Twynham, former Governor of Central Province declared while speaking at Liverpool that the demands of Muslims and Hindu were too divergent to allow for an early solution.

Oct., 11. New flare up in Dacca. 72 hours' curfew imposed.

Oct., 12. The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy for 85 minutes.

Dacca : 4 killed and 10 injured.

Oct., 13. The Quaid-i-Azam discussed with the Viceroy the possibility of League entry into Interim Government.

Oct., 14. The Calcutta 'Disturbances' Commission of Enquiry met for the 1st time at Belvedere Calcutta. The following were the members :—Sir Patrick Opens, Chief Justice of India (President of the Commission). Sir Syed Fazal Ali, Chief Justice Patna High Court and the Ex-Judge Madras High Court.

High scale disturbances in Noakhali District in East Bengal. Armed Police sent. Military alerted.

Oct., 15. The Muslim League decided to join the Interim Government. The following were nominated :

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, and Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal.

The following resigned in order to reform the Government : Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan. and Syed Ali Zaheer.

The Quaid-i-Azam wired to Mr. Uzzul-ud-Din Alnaqib, about the Armenian question.

Oct., 16. The Nehru-Jinnah correspondence was released to the Press.

Mr. J. N. Mandal declared that the League's act of his nomination had wiped out the wrong done by the British Cabinet Mission and the Congress to the Scheduled Castes.

Oct.. 16. Members of Scheduled Castes Federation called on the Quaid-i-Azam to thank for the inclusion of Mr. J. N. Mandal in the Interim Government.

Widespread trouble continual in Districts of Noakhali and Tripperah. At least 5000 were killed and 50,000 affected.

Oct., 17. The Calcutta Riots Enquiry Commission decided to hold enquiry and laid down the rules of procedure to follow.

Oct., 17. Mob violence continued in two districts of East Bengal Chandpur was also affected.

Oct., 18. Mr. Achariya Kripalani, President-elect of the Congress declared the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity as his first aim.

The situation in East Bengal remained unchanged.

Oct., 19. The Bengal Muslim League Working Committee in a resolution strongly condemned the lawlessness.

Sardar Baldev Singh expressed his gratification at the decision of the League to join the Interim Government.

An "Anti-Pakistan" League formed in London.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, expressed hope to achieve Pakistan *via* the foothold of the Interim Government, while addressing the students of Lahore.

Oct., 22. Another sudden flare up in Calcutta.

Oct., 23. Congress Working Committee met for five hours. Bengal situation was the main topic of discussion.

Police clash with rioters in East Bengal. Minor stray assaults in Calcutta.

Oct., 24. The Quaid-i-Azam condemned the riots and appealed for tolerance.

The Congress Working Committee laid the blame on the League for the riots and also declared that the Governor-General and the Governor also shared responsibility in view of their special responsibilities.

Oct., 24. 5 killed and 40 injured in Calcutta.

No improvement in East Bengal situation.

Oct., 25. The following portfolios were allocated to the League members of the Interim Government.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance ; Mr. I. I. Chundrigar—Commerce : Mr. Abdur Rab Nishter—Communications. Post and Air ; Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan—Health ; Mr. Jogindra Nath Mandal—Legislatiae. Other managements were : Dr. John Mithai—Industries and Supply ; Mr. C. Rajgopalachori—Education and Arts ; Mr. C. H. Bhabha—Works, Mines and Power.

Mass scale lootings in Chandpur, Noakhali and Tripperah were quiet comparatively.

Widespread riots in Howrah and Calcutta ; 11 killed and 45 injured.

Oct., 26. The four League members were sworn in, Mr. Mandal took charge by telegramme.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan explained 'how and why' of League entry into the Interim Government.

No incidents in Bengal cities.

Oct., 27. Dr. S. P. Mokkerjee after touring East Bengal described the disturbances as unique—as organized attempts by majority to stamp out the minority.

Riots broke out in Chapra—Behan, 13 killed and 40 injured.

Calcutta riots : 19 killed, over 100 injured.

Oct., 28. Jinnan-Wavell conference was released to the press.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan described the entry of League as a happy augury.

The Viceroy appealed for peace and harmony while on the air from Delhi.

Oct., 28. Chapra disturbances spread to other villages. Troops called out—Total loss of life was 115 killed and 160 injured.

Calcutta situation worsened, 28 killed, 12 injured.

Oct., 29. Rioting in Calcutta continued. Bombs used. Military fired, 21 killed 60 injured.

Behar situation tense, but no casualties.

Oct., 30. The Quaid--iAzam met the Viceroy for an hour. The Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission adjourned till November, 14 after brief sittings,

Rioting continued in Calcutta and Howrah, 19 killed and 40 injured. Collective fines imposed by the Government.

Oct., 31. Calcutta rioting: 10 killed 43 injured.

Communal riots flared up in Patna and Bhagalpur: 90 killed 160 injured. Troops called out as precautionary measure.

Nov., 1. Patna situation tense.

Nov., 2. Patna quiet. Minor incidents in surrounding areas. Disturbances in Dacca.

Nov., 3. Messrs Nehru, Patel, Liaquat Ali Khan, and Abdur Rab Nishtar appealed for harmony and peace at Calcutta.

Widespread rioting in Bhagalpur (Bihar).

Nov., 4. Mr. Arthur Henderson gave the figures of casualties in riots (inclusive of recent happenings, in East Bengal) between July 1 and October 30 in the House of Commons as 5018 killed and 13320 injured.

Situation in Bihar improved: Mr. Nehru and Sardar Patel visited a few affected areas.

Nov., 5. Bihar comparatively quiet. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Achariya Kripalani arrived in Patna and announced that Mr. Gandhi would fast unto death if riots were not stopped in Bihar within 24 hours.

Nov., 6. New flare up in Patna District. Police and army fired. 100 killed and many injured.

Nov., 11. The Quaid-i-Azam speaking on the Bihar killings advised the Muslims to remain calm and that they should not unite in terms of vengeance—as it was against Islam.

Nov., 13. Police fired on rioters mob near Delhi, 8 killed and 24 injured.

Nov., 14. The Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission resumed its proceedings in camera for the time being.

The Quaid-i-Azam spoke on the role of League members of the Interim Government. He declared Pakistan "absolutely" achieved as the only mean to end India's civil strife.

Nov., 16. The Bihar Government imposed pre-censorship on news under Bihar Maintenance of Public Ordinance, 1946.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan, Secretary General of the All-India Congress Socialist Party announced five points to end disturbances.

Mr. Parkasam, the Bengal Premier and Mr. Ismail, leaders of the Provincial League issued a joint statement to

public for cooperation among themselves and with the Government to keep peace.

Nov., 17. Khwaja Nazimuddin was elected Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in Central Legislature in place of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The League Committee condemned the killing of Muslims in Bihar and demanded independent enquiry into the conduct of the Ministry and the officials as well.

Nov., 18. The Prime Minister Mr. Attlee gave casualty figures to the House of Commons as 5946 killed and 14550 wounded in British India, since June 29, excluding those of Bihar that month and of Noakhali and tripperah the month before.

Mr. Arthur Henderson speaking in the Commons on the question of Mr. Ried (Labour) refused to give assurance on behalf of Lord P. Lawrence that air haunting would not be resorted against rioting areas.

Nov., 19. The Viceroy returned from the tour of Tribal areas and discussed the Bihar situation in the Constituent Assembly with the Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Nehru.

Nov., 20. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Leader of the House and Mr. Rajendra Prashad condemned the riots and sought Legislative cooperation to crush them. They were reviewing the situation in Bihar in the Council of State.

The correspondence between the Quaid-i-Azam and the Viceroy was released. The Quaid-i-Azam had asked for the postponement of Constituent Assembly's sessions sine die.

Nov., 21. The Quaid-i-Azam declared that no League representation would take part in the Constituent Assembly and that Bombay Resolution of League still stood valid. He accused the Viceroy and the His Majesty's Government of playing into the hands of Congress.

Nov., 22. Dr. Khan Sahib regretted the League decision to boycott the Constituent Assembly.

Nov., 23. Syed Ali Zaheer appealed the League to revive its decision on Constituent Assembly as it would lead to frustration among the Muslims.

Nov., 24. The Conservative paper "Sunday Times" accused both League and Congress for creating a deadlock. Lacking statesmanship, it went on, they talk of civil war as the only solution.

Nov., 25. The Quaid-i-Azam made the suggestion for the exchange of population to save minorities from brutalities.

Nov., 26. Sir Chiman Lal the Liberal Leader, dubbed the Quaid-i-Azam's proposal of exchange of population as "hopelessly impracticable".

Nov., 27. Sardar Swarn Singh, leader of Panthic Party in the Punjab Assembly criticised the Quaid-i-Azam's proposals for population exchange and declared that Sikhs would not have it.

Lord Pathic Lawrence told the House of Lords that 6700 had died in India since the Interim Government took over on September, 2.

Nov., 28. The Quaid-i-Azam formally announced the decision of the League accepting His Majesty's Government's invitation for talks in London.

Nov., 29. The London Times commented that British Government had no desire to delay in inviting Indian leaders to London along with the Viceroy.

Nov., 30. Sardar V. B. Patel speaking at the Nagpur University Convocation made out the Hindu-Muslim problem as the main affair on hand. He alleged that League was bent upon to divide the country as others were to oppose it.

Sardar Patel described the Quaid-i-Azam's proposal for exchange of population as "absurd".

Nov., 30. Dr. N. B. Khare speaking to the Press at Nagpur declared that it was time that the Quaid-i-Azam was definitely told that there would never be any Pakistan.

Dec., 1. The following left Karachi by air for London : Lord Wavell, The Quaid-i-Azam, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh.

Dec., 2. Mr. Gandhi declared as unthinkable and impracticable the proposal for exchange of population because every one was Indian and would remain so even if Pakistan came into existence. He was speaking at Srirampur in East Bengal.

Communal riots broke out in Dacca, 10 killed and 19 injured. Curfew of 48 hours imposed.

Dec., 3. The following arrived in London :

Lord Wavell, Quaid-i-Azam, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Baldev Singh.

The Viceroy met the premier, Mr. Attlee, and the Cabinet Ministers : Lord Patheck Lawrence, Mr. A. V. Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps.

Mr. Nehru also met the Premier.

Dec., 4. The Quaid-i-Azam described League cause as the righteous one because it wanted freedom for Muslims, Hindus and all minorities and that Muslims could not fail to achieve Pakistan.

Dec., 4. Sardar Patel speaking at a reception in Bombay declared that real understanding between Congress and League could only be reached in India and that Congress had accepted the London invitation as a matter of courtesy.

Dec., 5. The Bihar Muslim League demanded independent enquiry into the massacre of Muslims and the conduct of the Ministry.

Rioting in Calcutta on the occasion of the last day of Muharram procession, 7 were killed and 80 injured.

Dec., 9. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan speaking in a Lahore interview urged for a sympathetic consideration of League's view point and that the partition was the only solution.

Dec., 10. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan renounced his title of Nighthood conferred on him in 1935.

Dec., 12. Sir Stafford Cripps opened a two-day debate on India in the Commons. He hoped that League and Congress would come together in the Constituent Assembly to find a solution.

Dec., 13. Mr. J. L. Nehru moved a resolution of complete sovereignity as an objective in the Constituent Assembly and regretted the absence of the League.

The Quaid-i-Azam in a message to the U.S. from B.B.C. London declared that it would be better for British to avoid disaster by conceding to Pakistan demand.

The League won clear majority in the Sind Assembly by securing 31 out of 60 seats.

The Quaid-i-Azam hinted at London that the League could enter the Constituent Assembly if Congress accepted the interpretation of the British Government to the Cabinet Mission Grouping Scheme.

Dec., 16. Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Speaker of N. W. F. P. said that the Pathans and the Punjabis, were two nations and the grouping of two together was provoking.

Dec., 16. The Constituent Assembly continued discussing Mr. Nehru's motion.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar moved to postpone it till the League and the states joined the Assembly.

Dec., 18. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, deseribed Quaid-i-Azam's proposal of exchange of population as the only solution of the problem.

Dec., 19. Debate on Mr. Nehru's motion continued. Sir A. K. Aiyer opposed Mr. D. R. Jayakar's amendment saying that League and States could only enter into the Constituent Assembly if they accepted "our" objective of a Single Indian Union.

Sardar Nishtar at Peshawar described the Constituent Assembly as "mock Assembly" and that 10 crores of Muslims could not accept any constitution made by it.

The Quaid-i-Azam appealed to the Muslims of Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries to cooperate with Indian Muslims in their struggle for independence. He was passing from Cairo on his way to India.

Dec., 21. The Quaid-i-Azam and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan returned to India.

The Quaid-i-Azam while speaking to the press declared that there was no occasion for League Council meeting to revise its decision unless and until the Congress accepted the Dec., 6 interpretation of the His Majesty's Government.

Dec., 21. The Constituent Assembly postponed its debate on Mr. Nehru's resolution. It formed a committee of six members to negotiate with the Chamber of Princes and left 3 seats vacant for League.

Dec., 24. The Sind Progressive Muslim Jamiat, under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Majid passed a resolution supporting the Congress and criticizing League's policy in the bid to solve country's crisis.

Dec., 24. The League Working Committee of Sind considered a resolution of no confidence against Mr. Hidayat Ullah the Premier.

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Jan., 2. Sir Abdur Rahim, former president of the Central Legislative Assembly expressed his hope of clear understanding between League and the Congress in all matters if the Congress accepted the grouping provision of the State Paper.

Jan., 3. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was elected the leader of the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party.

Jan., 4. A solid Hindu front against the Muslims was was stated to be the only solution of communal trouble by

Sir L.B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

Jan., 8. Against the eviction policy of the Government of Assam, the Provincial Muslim League decided to launch a civil disobedience movement.

Jan., 12. Commenting upon the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Gandhi said that it has declared its unfriendly attitude towards the Muslim League which the League would reciprocate.

Jan., 15. Malik Feroz Khan Noon said at Calcutta that the Congress by its resolution of December 6 has deceived themselves. Its hostile attitude would enable the Muslim League to enter the Constituent Assembly.

Jan., 16. That the Congress has yeilded to H.M.G. or the Muslim League by-passed the Jan. 6 resolution accepting the Dec. 6. statement of the British Cabinet, was denied by Mr. Shankar Rao, General Secretary of the Congress at a public meeting in Poona.

Jan., 17. Sir J. N. Mandal, Law Member in a press interview at Bombay appealed to the Muslim League for entering the Constituent Assembly and for cooperating with the Congress in order to frame the future constitution of a free and independent India.

Jan., 24. Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Mian Iftikharuddin, Mian Mumtaz Daultana, Begam Shah Nawaz, Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, Mr. Feroz Khan Noon and Syed Amir Hussain Shah, were arrested in Lahore by the police from the Muslim League National Guard's Headquarters. People of Lahore staged demonstrations to protest against it.

The Muslim League National Guards and the Rashtriya Swami Sevak Sangh were declared unlawful bodies by the Punjab Government.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Communication Member, Central Government characterized the arrest of the Muslim League leaders as a forced attempt to destroy the League organisation by the Punjab Government.

Jan., 25. Disturbances broke in Lahore over the Punjab Muslim League Assembly Party's decision to defy the Government bar. Several arrests were made.

In a statement at New Delhi, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan condemned the Punjab Government's action of banning the Muslim League National Guards.

Jan., 26. The eight Muslim League leaders were released in Lahore.

An appeal of forgetting the religious and social differences by the Indian and to refrain from abusing the Muslim League and the Quaid-i-Azam by the Hindus was made by Prof. Harold Laski, former Chairman of the British Labour Party on the occasion of 'Independence Day' celebration in London.

The Quaid-e-Azam condemned the Punjab Government's action against the Muslim League National Guards and urged the viceroy to intervene which otherwise could cause a serious situation.

Jan., 26. At the All-India Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Islam Conference at Hyderabad (Sind) Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan called upon the Muslim League ministry in Sind to tacklethe administrative and economic policies of the people in a way which could suit them even after the establishment of Pakistan.

Jan., 28. The Muslims demonstrated in definance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance order. 600 persons were arrested.

Ban lifted on the Rashtriya Swami Sevak Sangh and the Muslim League National Guards.

Jan., 29. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League met at Karachi to consider the situation in the Punjab and Bihar ; the statement of His Majesty Government of Dec. 6 and the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee.

Jan., 30. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in a meeting passed a resolution on the political situation a risen out of the Governments Dec. 6 statement and its acceptance by the All India Congress Committee.

Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tivana, the Punjab Premier appealed to support and cooperate with the government to maintain cummunal peace in the Punjab.

Jan., 31. The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League called upon His Majesty's government to declare the Cabinet Mission's plea as a failure in view of the non-acceptance of May 16, 1946 statement by the Congress. This was characterised as a dis-honest trick and jugglery of words attempting to deceive the British Government, the Muslim League and the public opinion by the Cogress.

Jan., 31. The Working Committee of the Sind Pro-

vincial Muslim League passed a resolution for non-violent and non-communal agitations ; that the Punjab Government with-drew repressive measures and released all Muslim League leaders.

Feb., 1. Resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League characterising the Punjab Government's Public Safety Ordinance as "the biggest and the most high-handed attempt to suppress the activities of the Muslim League in the province."

The President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Choithram Gidwani said that the Muslim League Working Committee's resolution proved that she wanted the continuation of the foreign domination.

Feb., 2. In a statement on the Punjab situation, the Quaid-i-Azam drew the attention of the government to deal with the situation boldly and frankly and to restore civil liberties. He also appealed to the Muslim Youths to avoid communal trouble.

Muslim League's Working Committee session concluded. A Number of resolutions on the Bihar tragedy, the eviction policy of the Assam govt., the action of the Central Government against the tribesmen in Hazara District and the general conditions of the Muslims in the Congress—governed provinces were adopted.

Feb., 3. Sardar Swaran Singh, Development Minister, Punjab in a press interview refuted the anti-League or unrepresentative charge on the Punjab Coalition by the League Working Committee.

Feb., 4. "London Times" criticized the Muslim League's Working Committee decisions editorially and requested the Congress to dispel League's fears. Mr. Gandhi pleaded for mutual friendship and adjustment and asked the Muslim League to join the Constituent Assembly.

Feb., 5. An adjournment motion, moved by Mr. Siddiq Ali Khan of Muslim Leauge in the Central Assembly on the primitive fines imposed on the Nandihar tribes, was rejected by 64 to 16 votes.

Feb., 10. Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasba passed a resolution in which League's resolution at Karachi was claimed to be unconstitutional ; Assembly was advised to go on with the work of forming a constitution for Akhund Hindustan. Education Minister advised the students of Islamia College, Lahore to refrain from politics.

Feb., 11. Mr. Nehru communicated with the Secre-

tary of State for India through the viceroy that the position of Muslim League in the Interim Government is untenable because of its boycott of the Constituent assembly.

Feb., 12. The press report announced the Punjab Government's policy about Muslim League agitation as the same. The Ban lifted in Lyallpur was a test case.

Feb., 13. Mr. Nehru threatened the British Cabinet that Congress members of the Interim Government would resign if the position of regarding Muslim League and Interim Government and the position of the Constituent Assembly was not clarified in satisfactory terms. This decision was due to Mr. Liaquat Ali's refusal to take Congress-members in confidence regarding the Assembly's resolution demanding convicted Congress member's release.

"The Times" London called the Karachi Resolution a tactical mistake. It would recent upon the leagues representatives in the Interim Government.

Feb., 15. Mr. Bevin, Foreign Secretary expressed his desire to see Indians united and avoiding civil war.

Mr. Anthony President All-India Anglo Indian-Association said in a meeting that if Congress quit Interim Government all hopes of peaceful transfer of power were lost.

L. B. Bhopatkar (Hindu Mahasba) observed that the League must be compelled to vacate seats in Interim Govt.

Sardar Patel declared that Congress would withdraw if League is allowed to remain in the Interim Government.

Feb., 17. Mr. Liaquat maintained that 'The moment is most critical and after suffering under British rule we want our free and critical and independent Islamic State to live as, a nation in our own way. There will be no exploitation of Man by man.

Sundaram's statement that the British Cabinet misreported Pandit Nehru was declared to be wrong by informed resources in Britain.

Feb., 18. Deshpande (H. Mahasba) stressed the need of a strong centre and asked the Constituent Assembly to declare itself sovereign and to go on making constitution. He criticised the idea of provincial antonomy as 'Pakistan in disguise.'

Feb., 19. "If present rift continues struggle will be started very soon. We have lost our faith in the bonafide of Labour Govt. in India." (Namala Devi).

Feb., 20. Independence to India was to be granted in

June, 1948. Preparatory steps were to be taken. Lord Mountbatten was appointed new Viceroy.

Feb., 21. Congress sources said that till the date of departure of the British, the Muslim League woud be able to achieve Pakistan. But if the present circumstances continued they would get only Sind and Bengal.

Feb., 22. Mr. Nehru called the British decision wise and courageous. He stressed the need of a speedy constitutional work and for that purpose he invited Muslim League afresh.

Feb., 24. "Muslim League will not yield an inch in its demand of Pakistan. It is the only way to liberate 10 crores of Musalmans". (Mr. Jinnah).

Feb., 25. "British Premier's statement has shifted the responsibility from the British to Indian leaders. Now for the prestige of the nation leaders should unite and avail the opportunity." (*Mr. Gandhi*).

Viscount Templewood (Conservative) criticised early quiting of India in the House of Lords on the basis that minorities of India could not as yet be given the guarantee of their rights.

Feb., 26. Civil disobedience movement and agitation of the Punjab Muslim League ended. Ban from the meetings was lifted and safety act was to be placed before the Legislature.

Feb., 28. Master Tara Singh observed that he could not trust Muslims in any case. He feared civil war.

L. B. Bhopakar maintained that new declaration was a threat to divide India.

March, 3. Khizr Ministry resigned. Mr. I. H. Mamdot was invited to form ministry. Congress and Akali parties decided in a combined meeting not to allow to work a Muslim League ministry.

March, 3. Master Tara Singh declared that Sikhs and Hindus would resist Pakistan and if force was needed to supress League's designs it would also be employed. March 11 was to be observed as Anti-Pakistan Day.

March, 4. Khan Mamdot appealed for co-operation to build a happy Punjab and declared that they did not want communal domination of Muslims over non-Muslims.

Sardar Partap Singh declared that Hindus and Sikhs were united ; they would not allow any communal ministry to work. He also declared, that 'Pakistan can only be built on our ashes." He advised, "succeed or perish."

March, 8. Mr. H. S. Suharawardy, Premier of Bengal said that the time had come when all party government should be formed in Bengal.

March, 9. The Congress Working Committee invited Muslim League leaders to discuss the situation. The Committee made a proposal to divide the Punjab in two provinces.

March, 10. Mr. F. K. Noon invited Sikhs to a conference between Muslim League and Sikhs to consider the Punjab problems. It was said to be the reaction of the Congress proposal of division of the Punjab.

The Mahasbha Working Committee declared that the British statement was vague and had encouraged Muslim League to stay out. The resolution stressed the necessity of a strong Centre.

March, 12. The Muslim League sent 'Peace Envoys' to Rawalpindi and Multan.

Mr. Sachar (Congress Leader) condemned Leagues insincere efforts of peace on the basis that League leaders had refused to go on a combined peace tour.

March, 13. The Punjab Christian suggested all parties government for the Punjab.

March, 15. Lord Mountbatten's one of the main tasks in India was to consolidate Interim Government's position, said informed sources in London.

March, 17. Mr. Jinnah advised the Provincial League of the Punjab to cooperate fully in peace efforts.

Dr. Khan Sahib denied the suggestion of his resignation and told that he was going to take a step against Pir of Manki Sharif. He told that 1,000 Leaguers were in Jail.

March, 18. Qazi Attaullah, Revenue Minister of N.W. F.P., denied any possibility of a compromise with Muslim League.

March, 19. Nawab Mamdot invited Master Tara Singh to form a peace committee cn genuine basis.

Socialist Unions of workers, students and the Ahrar party criticised the division of India.

March, 24. Master Tara Singh demanded withdrawal of police from disturbed areas and declared that there would be no yielding to League domination.

March, 26. Sardul Singh Gaveshar criticised the propcsal of division of the Punjab.

Jagjit Singh Mana (M.L.A.) said that partition of the Punjab was the only solution of our problem.

March, 28. Mr. Jinnah called truce on the basis of Pakistan. He said that the British talked of unity of country because they knew that there would be destruction and clashes in the united India. Pakistan and Hindustan could live like two friendly neighbours.

March, 30 Mr. Sachar criticised the statement of Raja Ghazanfar Ali about the League's majority in the Punjab Assembly and called his claim without an iota of substance.

March, 31. British Prime Minister received an offer from the Congress leaders of accepting dominion status.

Master Tara Singh said that Section 93 was better than League Ministry because it had got neither feeling of responsibility nor character.

April, 1. Nawab of Bhopal, on behalf of the chamber of princes, favoured united centre.

Mian Mumtaz Daultana declared that League was in a position to form a ministry.

April, 2. Messers Nehru and Gandhi assured their full co-operation with the Viceroy in handing over the power to Indians whether India remained united or not.

Lord Mounbatten wanted to talk with Mr. Jinnah himself. Muslim League would be asked to quit the Interim Govt. if it insisted on the demand of Pakistan.

April, 3. "Muslim League movement was violent and communal" said Dr. Khan Shaib.

April, 5. Sardar Swarn Singh said that normal circumstances were restored in the Punjab. Sikhs were ready to negotiate the division of the Punjab.

Mr. Kapur Singh (Deputy Speaker of the Punjab Assembly) said to Muslim League, "Either except the division of the Punjab or give up the demand for the division of India".

April, 6. S. Patel called the demand of Pakistan 'a huge joke' and 'a child's play' and told that Pakistan cannot be acheived by force.

The Quaid-i-Azam met the Viceroy for 110 minute.

Kharak Singh called the division of the Punjab impracticable and equivalent to the division of Sikh community.

April, 6. Messers Swarn Singh and Ujjal Sing said in a statement that sikhs were ready to negotiate on the basis of

division of the Punjab provided the Punjab League got the authority from the high command.

Mr. Chaterjee declared that the partition of the province was a matter of life and death for Bengali Hindus.

April, 7. Manchester Guardian commented upon Pakistan movement and the attitude of the Congress towards Muslim League. It wrotes that the Congress was losing support of Pathans day by day. The demand of partition of the Punjab and Bengal was to make Pakistan unexceptable for Muslims.

April, 8. Mr. Ghandhi Advised Hindus and the Sikhs of the Punjab to remain peaceful and preached universal religion which according to him was found in the teachings of all prophets and saints of all religions.

S. P. Singh declared that Christians stood for united India and they did not want any communal ministry.

April, 9. 'The Times' suggested conversation and negotiation among Indian leaders to solve the problem of Pakistan.

Haji Sattar Shah blamed the press for misrepresenting the situation of the country and declared that there would be no compromise on Pakistan.

April, 10. Dr. Khan commented upon Muslim League's agitation in N.W.F.P. and declared that he would give no more latitude to Muslim League and would settle account with it.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan condemned the prolongation of governor's rule in the Punjab.

April, 11. Mr. Gandhi declared his confidence in the British and asked them to help in peaceful transfer of power.

Dr. Khan paid that none could remove the present government in N. W. F. P.

April, 12. The negotiations of the Viceroy and the political leaders ended and no new meeting was arranged.

The Qaid-i-Azam proposed two methods of framing constitution. Firstly, two seperate constitutions by separate Assemblies for groups (A, B and C) and then decision about the centre. The other method was that each province should decide its future provided fresh election were held in the Punjab and the N. W. F. P.

April, 14. The time had come when we must decide the issue of Pakistan. We should sit around a table and solve the issue or we must fight it out.

Messrs Sachar and Swarn Singh demanded division of the Punjab and two ministries.

Mr. Chaman Lal demanded division of the Punjab.

Mr. S. P. Mookerjee demanded removal of Bengal ministry and declared the formation of an action committee for partition of Bengal.

April, 15. Mr. Gandhi's and Mr. Jinnah's joint appeal for peace on Viceroy's request, was issued to press.

S. Patel appealed to Muslim League to settle the issues among Indians.

April, 16. Lord Mountbatten declared to give his own solution within one month if the Muslim League and the Congress fail to find out a solution.

Sardar Patel advised Indian princes to join those who were shaping future India.

April, 17. Lord Mountbatten favoured the idea that the British Officers and Governors should be replaced by Indians before June 1948.

Gandhi-Jinnah appeal was to be dropped through the air all over India and it was expected that the League would withdraw direct action movement.

April, 18. Khan Mamdot was asked to submit a list of his supporters. Political activities were renewed on the return of Mr. Evan Jankins, the Governor of the Punjab.

Muslim League leaders were given instructions to prepare for separate Constituent Assembly for Pakistan area.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami demanded a round table conference of all top leaders of India to solve the communal problems.

April, 19. Mahatma Gandhi suggested to meet the Viceroy before the end of the month.

April, 21. London circles were sure of the division of India before the British left the sub-continent. (Correspondent of the Observer.)

April, 22. Mr. Ali Zaheer President of All-India Shia Conference said that riots could come to an end if Mr. Jinnah was sincere in wishing peace.

April, 23. Mr. Mukerjee claimed that all minorities unanimously demanded division of Bengal.

April, 24. Mr. Mangal Singh said that interests of Hindus and Sikhs were common and so they should work

co-operatively against Pakistan. Muslim Leauge efforts of alluring Sikhs should not succeed he added.

April, 25. New Delhi circles propose that the Muslim League and the Congress leaders had planned about division of India but the scheme would be ratified after discussions with the Viceroy. N. W. F. P. was sure to constitute Pakistan but Eastern Pakistan was not sure as yet.

April, 26. Mr. Ali Zaheer, leader of All-India Shia Political Conference blamed the League's resolution of direct action as responsible of present lawlessness.

Mr. Mangal Singh clarified that demand of division of the Punjab did not mean acceptance of Pakistan.

Mr. Fazlul Haq demanded an agitation in favour of an over-stay of the British in India.

April, 28. Dr. Rajendra Prasad warned the Constituent Assembly to remain prepared for not only the division of India but also the division of certain provinces.

Mamdot-Jenkins talks continued for 80 minutes ; nothing was revealed by either side about the talks.

April, 29. Pandit Kanzru said in the Constituent Assembly that the provinces should be free to allow or disallow the people of a neighbouring province to settle in them.

April, 30. Dr. Rajendra Prasad demanded that if there was to be partition of India it must be complete and soon.

May, 1. Dr. Mookerji said in a rejoinder to Mr. Suhrawardy that the demand of partition of Bengal had been made with full responsibility and not with frustration.

May, 2. Bhim Sen Sachar and S. Harnam Singh discussed with the governor the plan of dividing the Punjab.

May, 3. Lord Mountbatten was waiting for the reaction of the British Cabinet on the issue of the division of India.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan pleaded for new elections in the N. W. F. P. and criticized the Congress due to its opposition to the above proposal.

Sardar Patel called it foolish to expect Sec. 93 in N. W. F. P. because the ministry was quite stable.

Master Tara Singh demanded partition of the Punjab on the basis of immoveable property.

Dr. Mookerji pleaded for the partition of Bengal and told that the movement of partition had gained tremendous force.

May, 5. The Punjab Congress Working Committee passed a resolution in which it demanded partition of the Punjab if the partition of India had become inavoidable.

Khan Abdul Ghuffar Khan accused the Frontier governor Mr. Caroe of conspiracy with the Muslim League.

Messers Gandhi and Jinnah were meeting today to discuss the communal problems.

The Congress leader Acharia Jugal Kishore, General Secretary, and others demanded removal of the Frontier Governor and appointment of a new.

May, 6. A round table conference was proposed to be held at Simla. Five Indian leaders namely Messers Jinnah, Liaqat, Nehru, Tara Singh and Patel were invited.

Gandhi and Jinnah meeting ended without agreement on the partition of India.

British Centre for Colonial Freedom declared that present government of India should be treated as defacto independent state with the Viceroy as governor-general.

May, 7. The Viceroy recommended to the British Cabinet that (*i*) there should be no election in N. W. F. P. but a referendum on be held on Pakistan issue. (*ii*) an interim ministry for Jalundhar, Ambala and Amritsar be formed if so demanded (*iii*) Bengal should remain undivided as an independent sovereign state.

Hindus opposed the idea of Independent Bengal, said Dr. Mookerjee.

Mr. Jinnah said in a statement that he was unable to disagree with the N. W. F. P's League decision about continuence of the movement but he advised the Muslims to remain peaceful.

May, 8. London unofficial sources said that the proposals made by Mountbatten to British Cabinet were (*i*) transfer of power before June 1948 (*ii*) free India with a weak Centre.

Sardar Buta Singh called the partition of the Punjab on the basis of population ridiculous. He put forward an argument that landless classes in the Punjab were more or less migratory.

"Bengalis were one race and must remain one. The future of Bengal should be decided by mutual consultations of Muslim and Hindu leaders". This statement was issued by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy.

May, 9. Sardar Patel blamed the British of propagating civil war by remaining neutral. He demanded

the transfer of powers to the Centre and predicted a solution of all the differences and lawlessness. He put forth the rule of majority decisions in the cabinet.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh said that division of India was inevitable and the division of the Panjab and Bengal was a natural and logical corrolary from the principle of division.

Mahatma Gandhi would oppose the partition of India. He declared this in Delhi.

An authoritative spokesman from London declared that there was no sharp difference on the point of division of India or the provinces. The question of defence was a headache for the British Government.

May, 10. Sardar Swarn Singh repeated the demand regarding the partition of the Punjab. The Viceroy called Messrs Jinnah, Liaqat, Patel, Nehru, Baldev Singh and representative of Indian states to tell the new plan of H. M. Government.

Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan criticised Patel's demand of transfer of power and called it an intention to torpedo the Muslims demand for Pakistan.

May, 11. The Quaid-i-Azam citicised Patel's statement and incase of a division of the country he demanded dissolution of Interim Govt. and transfer of power to the Constituent Assemblies.

Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana favoured Muslim League for the formation of ministry.

May, 12. Meeting between the Viceroy and the leaders was postponed till June 2.

May, 13. United Bengal talks between Hindus and Muslims were going satisfactory.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan stated that Caroe could stop agitation if he liked.

May, 15. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy declared that he might retire from politics if Bengal was to be divided.

Communication between Lord Mountbatten and H. M. Government was continued. The decision on the division problem was said to be announced after June 2 conference.

May, 16. Mr. Woodrov Wyati said that the Muslim League should have once gone to Constituent Assembly and test the sincerity of the Congress.

His Majesty's Government invited the Viceroy to London for final discussions.

May, 17. Reports from London stated that the final announcement of the British government would contain no suggestion of premature retirement from India.

Dr. Khan Sahib demanded a separate pathan state.

Noon urged the British to leave India soon.

May, 18. The C-in-C of India declared that he may resign as a protest against the division of Indian forces.

May, 20. Authoritative sources reported that Lord Mountbatten had brought about an agreement between Hindus and Muslims. The power, they said, would be handed over to at least two Assemblies.

"Sindh Minorities were opposed to the division of India". It was claimed by the minority leaders of Sindh.

Dr. Rajindra Prasad (Congress) stated that he would accept division only if Muslim league accepted division of the Punjab and Bengal.

May. 21. Lord Atlee would call a meeting of the British Cabinet to finalise Mountbatten's plan of transfer of power.

Mr. Fredrick James made a forecast that Pakistan and Hindustan would unite after June 1948 due to certain needs.

May, 22. Mountbatten's partition plan would be announced only when His Majesty's expected personal appeal to do away with the differences fail. (Associated Press of America).

The Quaid-i-Azam demanded a corridor between Eastern and Western Pakistan. He intend friendly relations with Hindustan after partition. (Interview with Reuter's correspondent).

Qazi Attaulla a minister of N.W.F.P. claimed that League's agitation in N. W. F. P. was a failure except in roiting.

May, 23. London political circles guessed that at least one of the two countries, in case of a partition of India, would remain in commonwealth or accept Dominion Status just as Canada.

Dr. Khan clarified his position about his government's behaviour with political parties (especially Muslim League) stating that they must ensure the people of peace by supressing armed political parties.

Manchester Guardian favoured immediate transfer of power to Nehru's Government.

May, 24. The British Government approved the Mountbatten's formula about the division of India if Indian leaders did not accept Cabinet Mission Report.

Gandhi and Narain were starting agitation against the division of India.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad refused the demand of corridor to Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Gallacher a Communist member of the British Parliament said that Pakistan's demand would strengthen the grip of imperialists on India.

Mr. William Barton suggested the solution of the defence problem on the North Western border of India. To him membership of the Commonwealth was the only solution.

Mr. Mohan Singh expressed his views that partition of India had become inevitable now but it would cease to exist with a lapse of time.

May, 26. Sardar Buldev Singh called devision of military inevitable if India was to be divided.

British political circles were sure that Lord Mountbatten would be given wide powers regarding India.

6 Muslim Leaguers resolved to fight elections for Mayorship of Lahore Corporation. Provincial League was asked to decide the case.

The London Muslim League demanded from Lord Atlee Pakistan without partition of Bengal and the Punjab.

May, 28. London talks concluded. On June 2 as proposed leaders would be appealed for the last time to accept the Cabinet Mission Plan and then new formula would be introduced.

Allama Mashriqi said that revolution was the last hope for Indians and he appealed to revolt against Gandhi, Jinnah, and the British.

Mr. Emanul Celler called the partition of India to be an open invitation to British troops to remain in India.

Mr. Rajgopalachari called the demand of a corridor an absurdity.

May, 28. Acharia Kripalani said that the division of Bengal and the Punjab was inavoidable and a logical out come of Pakistan movement.

May, 29. Gen. H. G. Martin correspondent of Daily Telegraph London commented upon the partition of Indian army. He suggested collective defence in case of division so that Hindustan should have a stronger army.

Dr. Khan Sahib said that decision about division of India must be made after the British quit India.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali said that if Muslims were not treated well in Hindustan it would be considered a declaration of war against Pakistani nati onals.

May, 30. Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Executive differed on the question of division. Mr. Gandhi would stake his all to prevent this grave wrong.

Lord Mountbatten reached back. He refused to comment on his mission.

London circles made a forecast of a possible change in the Interim Government, *i.e.*, Muslim members may be asked to quit if they persist on Pakistan demand. They felt interested in Gandhi's movement in favour of the Cabinet Mission formula.

May, 31. Dr. Gopichand said that in case of Pakistan the Punjabi Hindus and Sikhs would oppose the grant of a corridor between the two wings.

June, 2. Indian leaders were given the time of one day to think whether they wanted united or divided India.

Late news showed that all major parties accepted the new plan in general but they objected to its certain parts.

June, 3. Lord Mountbatten announced final decision of the method of transfer of power. Main feature were (*i*) there would be two dominions (*ii*) Punjab and Bengal would be divided (*iii*) Referendum was to be held in N.W.F.P. (*iv*) 15th August was declared to be the last date of partition.

Leaders accepted the partition plan. Mr. Jinnah appealed to nation for full help to Viceroy in his mission. Mr. Nehru recommended to the nation to accept the new formula.

June, 4. Lord Atlee declared in House of Commons the partition plan. He declared that India wolud be given Dominion Status this year and called the plan to be the best.

The Punjab Assembly meeting on 20th instant was to decide the future of the Punjab. If it decided in favour of the partition two ministries would be formed before 15th August.

Mr. Loric Listowel, Secretary for India, called the plan as the only alternative of settlement by force.

June, 5. The Daily Mail London commented on Pakistan as an expected very poor country.

Mr. Gandhi still believed in united India and he though it possible as yet. Brockway accused the British of encouraging disunity of India and of being hyperite.

Qazi Attaulla declared that pathans stood for neither Pakistan nor Hindustan, they claimed Pathanistan. Thus he condemned the basis of referendum.

Mr. Casey (former governor of Bengal) was optimistic about the peaceful transfer of power.

Bhim Sen Sachar and Khan Mamdot were invited by the governor of the Punjab to discuss the implication of the new British plan.

June, 11. The task of the partition of the Punjab was going on. Division Commissioners and experts were surveying the places concerned.

The Muslim League accepted the plan and the Quaid-i-Azam was authorised to work out details.

June, 12. Mr. Noorul Amin (Bengal) said that Lord Mountbatten may acquire the services of a U.N.O. Commission to fix boundries of Hindustan and Pakistan.

June, 13. A. I. C. C. accepted June 3 plan and welcomed transfer of power of August 15.

The British Government decide to introduce a bill to give Dominion Status to India.

The Punjab Legislators were to give their verdict about the partition till 23rd June. There would be separate meetings of East and West Punjab Legislatures.

All officers of the Punjab were asked to inform which of the two, (East and West Punjab) they would like to serve in future.

June, 14. Most probably Lahore was to be the Capital of West Punjab.

Pakistan was said to be remaining within the Commonwealth. Mr. Jinnah was referred for this information. (New York Paper).

Karachi was said be only temporary capital of Pakistan till the permanent capital was built up near Abbot Abad.

Dr. Khan said that conditions of the province were not peaceful for a referendum. He declared Pathanistan as his goal.

Saith Dalmia said that the partition would be more beneficial to Hindus than Muslims. He put forth that Hindustan should be a pure Hindu State.

June, 16. Mr. Gandhi condemned the declaration of independence of the Indian States. He rendered the British to be responsible of it.

A. I. C. C. accepted June 3 plan. It also passed a resolution against the independence of States.

The Quaid-i-Azam appealed for the funds to be spent on referendum and the partition.

June, 17. The Quaid-i-Azam declared that according to the policy of Muslim League States could join Pakistan, Hindustan or remain free if they so chose.

The Congress and the Muslim League differences were reported on the problem whether Pakistan would be the only new state or both states will be considered new. Muslim League held the latter view because it affected the distribution of assets and secured her international position.

The Communist Party of U. K. called the partition an intrigue of the type "divide and rule".

The Partition council and expert committees were to be formed in New Delhi. Army was to be divided on the principle of self determination of every soldier.

June, 16. The Interim Govt. would last till August 15. Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan was to become the first Premier of Pakistan. Pakistan Assembly would be inaugurated on 14th August in Karachi.

Mr. Olaf Caroe, Governor of the N.W.F.P. went on 2 months leave voluntarily.

New Times (soviet paper) expressed his view that the partition would be a new obstacle in the way of complete liberation of India.

A joint appeal of peace of all parties was proposed to be issued very soon.

Prof. Brij Narain (economist) said that in case of Pakistan Muslims would get large resources at their disposal.

Mr. Amery (former Secretary of State for India) praised Lord Mountbatten for the new plan.

June, 20. Master Tara Singh pleaded for the transfer of population on the basis that Sikhs were in danger of slavery.

Mr. Gandhi told that Pathanistan movement had come to stay due to its solidarity. He advised the League and the Congress to honour the Pathan's centiment to preserve their own culture and language and for this proposed a separate constitution for their internal affairs.

June, 21. Justice Trevor Harries of Calcutta of High Court was expected to be the president of the Punjab Boundry Commission.

India and Pakistan would be free to abondon 1935 act by their own legislation (London resources).

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy grieved over the partition and

expected better hopes for Muslim Bengal.

Lord Mountbatten was going to consult leaders about the ammendments to the Act of 1935.

June, 23. East and West Punjab Assemblies approved the partition plan.

Some Muslim members opposed partition in both the Assemblies.

June, 24. The partition of the Punjab had been accepted due to two reasons.

1. It was part and parcel of the division ;
2. Due to the principle of Muslim League.

(Says Daultana)

Sir Khizar Hayat laments over the partition decision.

June, 26. Authoritative sources of London said that India Bill would be presented in the house on July 7.

Khan Qayum said that boycott of referendum meant acceptance of defeat. H. M. Government should therefore declare N.W.F.P. a part of Pakistan.

Mr. Barton expressed his views in Spectator that the position of the princes would be serious when the British left India. He sought the British help for them.

Bengali Anglo Indians dissatisfied by their 3 seats in the Assembly expressed their views in a resolution that Mountbatten had sold Anglo Indians to Nehru.

Dr. Mookerjee demanded resignation of Bengal ministry.

FINIS.

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